The ROTARIAN



IGY-What It Taught Us

JOSEPH KAPLAN

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How Canada

Desalt the Sea Saves Wayward Boys

MARCH . 1959

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Your LETTERS

The Tale of Two Turkeys

By George Pratt, Rotarian Director, Saw and Tool Works Birkenhead, New Zealand

Comeback of the Wild Turkey, by John Stuart Martin [The Rotarian for December], was of particular interest to me as I am the keeper of our Club's wild turkeys. We were given three young birds supposed to be gobblers. One turned out to be a hen. Her two brothers were successfully fattened for our Christmas dinner, and a gobbler mate (unrelated) found for the hen. As it is not easy to get reliable information about breeding turkeys here, the article was of extra interest to me.

I would appreciate it if you could supply literature on the raising of tame turkeys as I have had no previous experience to guide me. Turkey for our next Christmas dinner will probably depend on the success or failure of our pair.

EDS. Note: Our reference files on turkey raising are pretty slim. How are yours—fat? If so, maybe you would like to help George and his Club dine well next December.

A Problem with Many Facets

Thinks Arthur L. Ferris, Rotarian Vice-President, Savings and Loan Association

Altadena, California

The vocational problem debated in The Rotarian for December [Re: Those Business Gifts] is certainly one with many facets for both the giver and the receiver. The gifts, like all gifts, are as appropriate as the giver makes them. They express thoughtfulness, originality, kindly regard, and appreciation.

For several years one of the large title-insurance companies has been giving boxed packages of jams and preserves to all its customers. These gifts are accepted and enjoyed. A competitor of this company has been making an annual donation to the Orthopaedic Hospital in the names of all its customers. Acknowledgments and thanks for the donation are sent to each person by the hospital. Needless to say, each recipient of the acknowledgment feels the glow of being a giver. The two title companies create goodwill and happy relations with their customers-each in its own way.

As Rotarians, we must analyze this problem in the light of "Service above Self" and "The Four-Way Test." Such analyses will help you find the solution.

'There Is No Shadow at 70'

Holds E. M. COFFEE, D.O. Retired Physician Virginia Beach, Virginia Harry Elmore Hurd has written an article of great value [In the Shadow of Seventy. THE ROTARIAN for December] and one which should stimulate more of an interest in living in those who may have found "retirement" irksome.

However, I register an objection to the title, if you will pardon me. There is no shadow. The other day I was asked by a young man what my sensations were at my age, 78. I assured him that he need not fear any great change in his feelings and in his enjoyment of life if he kept mentally and, to a certain degree, physically active. I told him I had to get outside of myself and look at myself if I wished to believe my years had reached beyond the shadow and were 70 and 8. We of more years have passed beyond the shadow and with the great light of eternal sunshine directly over us there is no shadow.

And what am I doing now that I am a retired physician? I am managing a hotel during the Autumn, Winter, and Spring seasons—on a coöperative basis. If the hotel makes money, I make money. If it doesn't, I don't. However, if it doesn't, I will have had an opportunity to savor the zest I receive from what is still an active life.

And in the Summertime? Last year I played a rôle in Paul Green's *The Confederacy*, a drama which is staged here in Virginia Beach during the months of June, July, and August. I never missed a curtain call last year. I plan not to in 1959.

Don't Rock Life Away

Says A. E. Chauncey, Rotarian Retired Realtor

St. Joseph-Benton Harbor, Michigan I was much interested in Harry Elmore Hurd's In the Shadow of Seventy [The ROTARIAN for December].

I have been advising my young

First Miss in 41 Years

For WM. N. Kelly, Rotarian Past Service

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

For the first time since 1917 my copy of The Rotarian has evidently gone astray. This may constitute a record, but I'm not very happy in missing the most appreciated monthly that comes my way. Will you kindly mail a copy of the January issue to me?

friends who are nearing the retirement age of 65 to have something in view to occupy the time during their remaining years, and not to sit in an easy chair and rock their life away.

I myself did not retire until I was 78. My first job [Continued on page 58]

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

NOMINEES. Choices of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1959-60 and 1960-61 are Harold T. Thomas, of Auckland, New Zealand, and J. Edd McLaughlin, of Ralls, Tex., U.S.A. (For biographies of these men and for an explanation of the new plan in which the President-Elect serves as a member of the Board of Directors for a year, see page 45.)

PRESIDENT. As this issue went to press, President Clifford A. Randall was presiding over a week-long meeting of the Board of Directors at Rotary's Central Office in Evanston, Ill., U.S.A. Decisions reached at this meeting will be reported in the April issue. After dispatching other administrative matters on his desk, he was to begin a three-week journey visiting Rotary Clubs in the U.S. West and South. On the President's schedule is also a Rotary visit to Europe which will include attendance at the annual RIBI Conference in Brighton, England, April 30-May 3 . . . For a glimpse of earlier Presidential visits, see page 39.

CONVENTION. With Rotary's 50th Annual Convention in New York, N. Y., only three months away—the dates are June 7-11—plans for program, entertainment, and hospitality features are moving toward final form. Planners hope that attendance will exceed the all-time high set in New York in 1949: 15,961. Early indications are that it may. Still, good hotel accommodations remain in abundance. Make your arrangements now through the Rotary Convention Hotel Committee, c/o New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 90 East 42d Street, New York 17, N. Y. THE EASY WAY TO DO IT IS TO USE THE FORM PROVIDED IN THE BACK OF THIS ISSUE.

6 MILLION DOLLARS. Total contributions made to The Rotary Foundation since its start in 1917 reached the 6-million-dollar mark on January 14, 1959. Of this amount, more than 3 million dollars has been spent in awarding Rotary Fellowships to 1,202 young men and women. Other funds have been spent for research fellowships in the medical, social, and scientific fields; for relief work among war sufferers; for promotion of youth activities; and for other activities to further world understanding.

MEETINGS. Magazine Committee.....February 23-24..............Evanston, Ill. Finance Committee......March 23-24...............Evanston, Ill.

REMINDER. Rotary Clubs in the U.S.A. which intend to propose a candidate for Director of RI for 1959-60 and 1960-61 have been reminded that April 1—a date fixed by RI By-Laws—is the deadline for filing with the General Secretary of Rotary International a Club resolution naming a candidate. Affected are U.S.A. Zones 1, 2, and 3.

NEW "Manual." Recently off the press is a new edition of the "Manual of Procedure," basic reference book on Rotary policies and procedures supplementing its Constitutional documents. It also contains the complete text of the RI Constitution and By-Laws, and the Rotary Club Constitution and the recommended Rotary Club By-Laws. Copies have been mailed to all Rotary Club Secretaries; additional copies are available at the Central Office for 60 cents each.

VITAL STATISTICS. On January 27, 1959, there were 10,050 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 470,000 Rotarians. New Clubs since July 1, 1958, totalled 178.

The Object of Rotary

is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster: First. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; Second. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;
Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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Speed Wash stores now in operation are returning 40% to 60% annually on investments. An unprecedented business opportunity for growth and income. We supply store planning. A financing plan is available to get you started. For com-plete information, call or write



SPEED QUEEN

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SOMEWHERE we may have a reader who, on seeing the Ken Wylie story, will ask why an article on desalting the sea in his Rotary Magazine? It is a proper question, but we don't expect it to come from any men living near the Nullarbor Plain, the Kalahari Desert, the Sahara Desert, the Atacama Desert, or some other places we might name. If, by some magic, you could get floods of fresh water into these sun-baked, moistureless regions, how they would blossom! While waiting for such unlikely magic, the thing to do is to watch the patient scientist as he strives for the best and cheapest process of freshening salt water. We are proud of Mr. Wylie's colorful careful study and offer it to you and the world as a public service.

AND speaking further of matters scientific, we feel a special debt to Dr. Joseph Kaplan for his article on the IGY. Way back in the earthbound days of 1956, Dr. Joe told you in these pages that the International Geophysical Year was coming and told what scientists and Governments hoped it might achieve. Now, with the Year just ended last December 31, he has, on our urging, tried to sort out some of its principal findings for you. Scientists don't like to be hurried and shouldn't be. We deduce that Dr. Kaplan met our tight deadline because of his long-time hope that Rotarians would take an active interest in and help the world to filter the maximum good out of the International Geophysical Year.

WE'VE BEEN FRAMED! The pages of this Magazine have been torn out, filed away, clipped and pasted, interlined, passed around, and otherwise used. Now one of them has been framed! This history was recently made in El Centro, California, where Rotarians were so proud to see the one-page article Bob



Drives Home a Point in the January, 1959, issue that they had it framed and presented it to their member Bob Chesnut and along with it a certificate of appreciation for his work with crippled children which the article described. The photo (bottom of page) shows Club President Chas. W. Lasher, Bob Chesnut, and Carlos Worrall.

NO NEED to say here much about the land of which our cover affords a glimpse. It is Turkey and there is a slightly larger picture of it in the center of this issue. The scene here in the cov-



er photograph shows the mosque at Ortakoy near Istanbul, which your grammar-school maps may have called Constantinople. The picture is by Duncan Edwards, a U.S. photographer who lives in Sicily, and was provided to us by Free Lance Photographers, Inc.

WATCH for April-for the next issue of this Magazine. It's to be a "Community Issue"-Community Service. community improvement, community management. Practically the entire issue. Kingsley Davis is a sociologist who is expert on world-population trends. He will be in the issue with a major article. Luther Hodges is the businessman Governor of North Carolina. He will ask you whether your town really wants more industry and if so how to go after it. Baker Brownell is an authority on the small community and will share with you his ideas on whether it's worth saving. What is life like for a city manager in Norway? What do Rotary Clubs the globe around do to help their communities? What do the experts mean by "urban renewal"? Watch for your April issue. Read It, use it, pass it around . . . and, if you're moved to comment, write to your . . . EDS.

1959 Convention of Rotary International, New York, N. Y., U.S.A., June 7-11, 1959

About our contributors

A journalism graduate of Northwestern University, Kenneth M. Wylie is an editor for a research foundation and a sparetime free-lancer. Scientific subjects are his forte, his aim being to



forte, his aim being to Wylie make them easy to understand. He writes poetry, is winding up a novel, longs to own a red sports car. Married, he has a baby girl, lives in Illinois.

Jo Chamberlin does public-relations work for an organization exhibiting restored historic houses in Tarrytown, N. Y. He contributes to many magazines, has appeared before in The ROTARIAN. He says he's a "retired" golfer and skier.

ALBERT DEUTSCH began writing about mental illness as a New York newspaperman in the '40s. Since then he has won several awards for his contributions to the field of mental health,



Deutsch

and has been called "a power in U. S. medical journalism." He has authored several books on the subject, is now at work on another dealing with research in mental problems... ALEX K. MACKAY and ALLAN C. MACNEISH pooled their talents for the article about Canada's successful probationary system. The former is clerk of the Magistrates Court in Hamilton, Ont., and a Rotarian; the latter is a public-relations

counsel and free-lance writer of Toronto, Ont., and an ex-newspaperman and magazine editor.

ROTARIAN CHARLES B.
STEGNER, of Titusville,
Pa., is a lawyer who
knows his town's history
well, and has himself



well, and has himself Stegner helped to shape it as City Solicitor and Mayor. He has three children, six grand-children. . . . R. F. Ruysch, of Bern, Switzerland, is a consulting geologist. He has served Rotary International as District Governor and Committee member.

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By R. F. RUTSCH Rotarian, Bern, Switzerland

A S WE Rotarians, on our several continents, adjusted our calendars to Rotary's birthday last month, the thoughts of many of us turned back to another era . . . to the years just before Rotary was born in 1905.

What a time those years recall, and what ephemeral magnificence! The quiet of my home city of Bern, Switzerland, was now and then disturbed by the noise of an automobile rushing through the streets at 30 kilometers an hour. On our stages were performed the works of Ibsen, Schnitzler, Gerhart Hauptmann, and Strindberg. In the literary salons, people were enthusiastically discussing Jugendstil and Zola, d'Annunzio, Oscar Wilde, Ellen Key, and Haeckel's Weltraetsel. Count Zeppelin had just undertaken his first attempt at flight in a dirigible.

All was well with the Kings and Emperors of our neighboring States. Wilhelm II-with mustache always highly waxed-is today at a naval review in Kiel and tomorrow in Rome with King Vittorio Emmanuele, giving an address in which there is much talk of God. The worthy old Franz Josef has had a meeting with Czar Nicholas in Vienna because of minor internal troubles. And Edward VII has travelled to a highly official reception in Paris, where he formerly loved to travel unofficially whenever the tight reins of the old Queen Victoria slackened a little.

It was a glorious time!

America lay far away. If anyone had said that an idea of an unknown Chicago lawyer would one day bring together in Switzerland and 110 other nations men from all our communities, people would have laughed in his face.

But was it really such a glorious time?

The ruined houses of the Boers still smoldered in South Africa. Soon the first shots of the Russo-Japanese War would be fired. In Russia the workers had split into two parties which called themselves Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, and in the year of 1903 the Labour party of England was founded.

In the colonial empires a feverish tension reigned. All the conflicts which had formerly been confined to Europe now spread themselves gradually throughout the entire earth. Great spiritual tensions developed and grew larger.

It would be false to claim that Paul Harris called Rotary into life because of a clear recognition of these circumstances and the dangers inherent in them. But he and the men who supported him in his aspirations must certainly have noticed them. That reckless selfishness would now be challenged by the concept of mutual trust and by the principle of service.

This movement was to be begun not by nations but by individuals—by men who, thanks to their places in commerce, the professions, and in political life could influence national behavior. And even as the formerly self-sufficient continents were coming together in a closer community, so must such a movement claim all civilized people.

Where do we stand today?

Thrones and their pomp have been discarded, mighty colonial empires have been dissolved, and the 1,000-year Reich of the corporal from the Austrian Braunau has been swept away like dust. For they all—monarchies and dictatorships alike—transgressed an iron law: the law which decrees that naked force shall not endure forever.

TODAY the people of the earth are split into two camps between which it seems almost impossible to build a bridge. We know, though, that ruthless might must also pass away. In the phalanx against the abuse of power, against the deprivation of human rights and the nonrecognition of human dignity, Rotary modestly stands.

For Rotary has spread itself over the entire civilized world and has rallied hundreds of thousands to its support. Because the idea of Paul Harris attempts to substitute service for power, friendliness for hate, and understanding and goodwill for recklessness in business and political life, it will live much longer than the regimes of despots and of dictators.

As long as we endeavor with all our strength to press ever onward toward our goals, as long as we do not exhaust ourselves in an empty chase after a superorganization, as long as we avoid glutted self-satisfaction—forgetting neither our ideals nor the necessity of doing battle for them—just so long need we have no fear for the fate of Rotary.

THE season of District Conferences nears its peak in March... with 41 of Rotary's 258 Districts holding their annual meetings this month and 97 in April.

Bringing together anywhere from a few score to several thousand Rotarians and their ladies from many communities, these Conferences will, as always, brim with happy fellowship, good speeches, and lively discussions. Yet, as always, some of the most unforgettable and enriching moments will come during entertainments which imaginative host Clubs arranged... or possibly from happenings not on the schedule. Here are examples from the last District Conference season.



In the BACKGROUND at the Conference



Photo: Ann

William Midgley and Fritz V. Binswanger, of Johannesburg, drove 250 miles to the Conference of their District (220-which embroces nine lands of Africa) held in Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal, There this serious chap (above) hopped on the bonnet of their automobile and peered in. Bill snapped the picture. Fritz immediately captioned it "Official Observer to the Conference of District 220." Zoologists had priorly named the fellow guenon, a small monkey of the African savannes.

In serene and jungle-green Sarawak, which the fanous Rajahs Brooke ruled for a century, District 330 held its Conference a year ago. Between sessions in the capital city (Kuching) delegates from far-away Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, and five other countries went out to see the long houses of the Land Dyaks... and at night in the new cool Aurora Hotel applauded long the dancing of this Kelabit and other native entertainers.

Photo: @ Look Magazin

What We've

A leader of the International Geophysical Year makes a preliminary report on its findings.

By JOSEPH KAPLAN

Chairman of the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, Dr. Kaplan has been associated with the University of California department of physics since 1928, holds many professional honors, is an active Rotarian in West Los Angeles, Calif.

THE scientific discoveries already emerging from the just-completed International Geophysical Year reach, like the IGY itself, from the ocean depths to outer space. Here, for example, are some of the most remarkable findings:

1. There is 40 percent more ice in the world than we had thought.

2. Antarctica may not be a continent.

3. A new low temperature has been recorded.

4. The world is growing warm-

5. Heretofore unknown ocean countercurrents exist.

6. Mineral riches floor a large area of the Pacific.

7. X rays from the sun's corona cause the ionosphere to absorb radio signals during periods of solar flares.

8. A hydrogen-gas "atmosphere" is believed to exist between the earth and the sun.

9. The earth's magnetic field may possibly be sharply affected by other magnetic fields in space.

10. A deadly radiation band exists above the earth, a discovery made possible through use of the most spectacular "tool" of the IGY—the instrumented earth satellite.

The International Geophysical Year ended December 31, 1958,* and evaluation of the enormous

quantity of data obtained will continue for many months, so this can only be a preliminary report. But we know now that the IGY has been a period of remarkable achievement, sparking meaningful discoveries which have in several cases revolutionized our thinking about the events of our universe, providing an example of successful international coöperation in a program of mutual benefit during a time of great international tension, and stimulating the imagination of men everywhere, quickening the interest of young people in science.

The IGY was primarily a program of basic research, a seeking after first causes. Its most significant achievement, therefore, is in the data, the information about our universe, that it has provided.

To assure that these data are put to their fullest use and are made available to all scientists, three World Data Centers have been set up. One is in the United States, another is in the Soviet Union, and the third is in Western Europe, with branches in the Far East. To each of these centers a full set of IGY data is being sent. The collection and housing of these data began early in the IGY and will continue until completed.

What is the nature of the data?

1. Ice volume in the Antarctic is one example. Our estimates of that have been revised upward by more than 40 percent. Prior to the

IGY, it was thought there was some 3,240,000 cubic miles of ice in the world, with Antarctica accounting for 90 percent of the total. It is now estimated, based on IGY Antarctic findings of ice depths up to 14,000 feet, that the total is more nearly 4,500,000 cubic miles.

2. Ice thicknesses were revealed by seismic sounding techniques -setting off explosions in the ice and measuring the time it takes for the sound of the explosion to travel through the ice to underlying bottom and return to a microphone at the surface. The same techniques served to chart the underlying contours of a considerable portion of the land mass of Antarctica. The discovery by U.S. scientists of a deep underwater trough led to the conclusion that there may be a major division between East and West Antarctica, while other findings suggest that Antarctica is in part a complex of island and mountain chains.

3, 4. Antarctic weather data acquired during the IGY included a new record low temperature of -125.3° Fahrenheit, reported by Soviet scientists at the Vostok Station. A study of temperature records in the Little America area since 1912 reveals a 5° F. rise in average temperature. This compares with 10° F. rise at Spitzbergen in the Arctic during the same period. Should this warming trend continue and be accom-

^{*}See IGY-International Geophysical Year, by Joseph Kaplan, The ROTAGIAN for June, 1956.

Learned from the

panied by a large-scale melting of the great icecaps of Greenland and Antarctica, we could look for greatly increased precipitation, the raising of sea levels, and possibly even changes in the circulation of the oceans and the atmosphere.

5. Two major countercurrents in the Pacific Ocean and one in the Atlantic were found by IGY oceanographers. One of the Pacific currents flows opposite to the surface equatorial current, transporting a billion cubic feet a second at depths of from 200 to 1,000 feet. The other Pacific current lies beneath the surface 200 miles north of the equator and transports 11/2 billion cubic feet of water a second. The Atlantic countercurrent flows opposite to and about 9,000 feet beneath the Gulf Stream, moving at a rate of eight miles a day. These findings are significant for our understanding of circulation patterns, weather, and climate, and also for the location and quantity of ocean-food stocks.

6. Oceanographic studies have also revealed a large region at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean laden with nodules of manganese and iron with up to one percent of cobalt mixed with copper. It appears economically feasible to recover these minerals, the value of which is estimated at about \$500,000 a square mile.

Studies of oceanography, glaciology, and meteorology are all closely related, for the interchange of water between these three mediums is a major factor in our weather and climate. IGY studies of the upper atmosphere also are closely related.

7. Throughout the 18 months of

the IGY the sun was kept under constant observation. One of the reasons that this particular period was selected for the IGY was that it coincided with the maximum of the 11-year cycle of activity on the sun's surface. Actually, solar activity during the IGY exceeded astronomers' expectations, and the records that have been made of flares, prominences, and sunspots are unprecedented in completeness. Research based on these data promises much in increasing our understanding of solar processes and their relation to various terrestrial effects.

One of these effects is the blacking out of radio signals during periods of solar flares. Ordinarily, ultraviolet radiation electrifies a region 50-250 miles above the earth, known as the ionosphere, so that it reflects short-wave radio signals. By means of rocket-borne instruments, IGY scientists discovered that during solar flares, X rays extend the lowest layer of the ionosphere some 12 miles downward, and increase its ionization to the point where radio signals are absorbed rather than reflected. An additional experiment during a recent solar eclipse



An IGY radio telescope, now used to measure solar radiation, tracks the sun at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Its 17-foot diameter antenna came from a Navy radar set. showed that the source of the X rays is the sun's corona, while the absence of ultraviolet radiation during the eclipse suggests the disk as its source. These and related findings should help in the development of more effective radio-communications techniques.

8. Studies of whistlers (very low frequency signals such as those which originate in thunderstorms near the surface of the earth, curve thousands of miles out in space, and return to earth in the opposite hemisphere as whistlelike sounds) have led scientists to believe that an ionospheric transmitting layer must extend much farther into space than originally thought. It is also now believed that the space between the sun and the earth is filled with a tenuous "atmosphere" made up largely of hydrogen gas from the sun.

9. Experiments conducted aboard ship on several trips to Antarctica, by balloon studies, and on an airplane that circled the earth at the equator have led to important new findings about cosmic rays. IGY scientists found sharp variations in cosmic-ray trajectories from those expected on the assumption that the earth's magnetic field was uniform and therefore would act uniformly on cosmic rays. The so-called cosmicray equator was found to be as much as 45 degrees west of the geomagnetic equator, leading scientists to think that the earth's magnetic field may be subject to perturbances from other magnetic fields in space, possibly associated with recurring clouds of solar particles.

10. The launching of instrumented earth satellites is of itself an event of historic importance. With this development scientists can now send their instruments high above the earth's atmosphere for extended periods of time, learning many facts of our universe that were hidden from us. Through satellites in the IGY program, we have already discovered a band of intense radiation beginning about 250 miles above the earth. This radiation band, made up of charged particles probably replenished by solar plasmas, lies trapped in the earth's magnetic

field, and leakage of the particles may be associated with geomagnetic disturbances and auroral displays. Scientists regard this discovery as important both to our understanding of the processes that take place in the upper atmosphere and to future space exploration.

This list of IGY scientific discoveries is by no means complete; it is merely suggestive of the kinds of findings that have already been made. The greatest discoveries in all probability lie in the future. With regard to the immediate future, a number of programs begun during the IGY are to be continued for the next 12 months under the name of International Geophysical Coöpera-



Understanding of the IGY was furthered in District 789 by circulation among Rotary Clubs of a program prepared by Great Barrington, Mass., Rotarians. A globe accompanied it.

tion—1959. Oceanographic studies, the Antarctic program, satellite studies, and the very comprehensive photographing of the sun will be maintained as international programs. In addition, data from all the fields of geophysical research undertaken during the IGY will continue to be exchanged.

In this connection it is important to remember that IGY data is available to everyone; even though a nation could not contribute data on the same scale as the largest countries, it nevertheless shares fully in the information made available by the IGY. Thereby the base of geophysical research will be broadened, involving the talents and genius of all the world's scientists in the solving of questions that concern all mankind.

The somewhat special nature of

international coöperation during the IGY, and its very real success in this field, deserves some consideration, both as a record of achievement and as a possible model for future programs involving men from many countries working toward a common goal.

In its national and international structure, the IGY has been the product of private individuals working within civilian scientific agencies. Governments have supported the IGY in the U.S.A. and in other countries, and military organizations have provided very generous logistics support. The control of the program, however -what was to be studied as well as the way it would be studiedremained throughout in the hands of the scientists themselves. International coöperation was neither a sentimental afterthought nor a decorative touch; the nature of the fields of study demanded a world-wide approach.

The structure through which the IGY performed its tasks was remarkably simple. The International IGY Committee (CSAGI) was set up by the International Council of Scientific Unions. This committee in turn called upon the senior scientific groups in each country to form committees and design a program of international geophysical research. The program as finally adopted and the criteria of study were the product of a number of international meetings. No elaborate bureaucracy was needed on the international or national level and none was created. The decisions were in the hands of those who would actually carry out the program-who understood what was desired and the most expeditious way to accomplish their aims.

By definition the IGY cut across many boundaries, both political and intellectual. And one of its major accomplishments is in the effect it has had on scientists themselves. It is a commonplace that we live in an age of increasing specialization, where more and more men are devoting themselves to smaller and smaller areas of activity. The grand scope of the IGY has pointed the way to the interdependence of these various scientific specialists. Just

as the physical events of Nature are linked together, so too the studies of these phenomena are linked together. Meteorologists study weather, glaciologists study ice, and oceanographers study the seas, but all of them are concerned with the earth's heat and water balance. In the upper atmosphere, a solar flare results in geomagnetic storms, ionospheric disturbances and radio blackouts. auroral displays, and often in a decrease in cosmic-ray incidence. Each of these events is related to all the others, and it is a major accomplishment of the IGY that scientists, specialists in these various disciplines, have been working together, tracing the interconnections, and in the process learning more about their individual specialties.

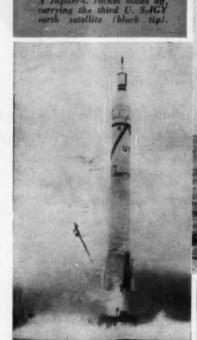
THE importance for science of this sort of cooperation is obvious. Less obvious, but equally important, is the impact IGY has had on traditional views of basic research. My nation, particularly, is one of practical people, not much given to the "impracticality" of pure research. But science is the touchstone of our modern civilization, and without basic research there can be no progress in science. This, I believe, is now much more generally recognized, and I credit this recognition to the impact that the IGY has had on the imagination of men every-

The imagination of our children in particular has been captured by IGY. To many adults, recent scientific achievements appear as marvelous and miraculous, or as threatening, or quite possibly as unnecessary. To children, however, these things are the very fabric of their lives. For them, "the man in the moon" is dead, replaced by the very real fact that men are even now attempting to send their probing rockets to the moon and beyond.

The intellectual adventure that was at the heart of the IGY has entered into their lives. Their enthusiasm leads me to hope that the Age of Space, upon whose threshold we now stand, will also be the age of a new renaissance in the spirit of man.



Trays of cosmic-ray counters form a false ceiling in a wing of the High-Altitude Observatory in Boulder, Colo. A strip-chart recorder (center) is connected to the counters which measure the radiation from space,





grapher on the Crawford low ottle to obtain one of the ples and temperature readin studying Atlantic Ocean ch







My ideas about children had come wholly from literary sources. . . . But the births of my own two energetic daughters signalled the start of my real education. For it I wish to say:

Thank You, Girls

In Bachelor Days my ideas about children came wholly from literary sources: Charles Lamb and his dream children, the Reverend Charles Dodgson and his Alice, Alexander Woollcott and his shy, pinafored young ladies. All these children in books minded their own business and spoke courteously when spoken to. It was a pleasant, Renoir-like picture that I conjured up, and one that appealed to me strongly.

It never occurred to me that all three of these charming eulogists of children were bachelors. Bookish bachelors at that, who could flee to the safety and solitude of their studies after their peppermint candy and stories had run out. They didn't know what they were talking about. As a result, my knowledge of kids had to be gained the hard way.

My real education began with

the births of my two energetic, realistic daughters. I thought I knew something about women before they showed up, but I was wrong. Not a day goes by that I am not brushed up (or brushed off) on some facet of female guile I never knew existed.

Part of my difficulty derives from the fact that I write stories for a living. And as anyone in this business knows, there are two main plots: (1) Cinderella, and (2) come-to-realize.

A famous magazine editor told me he had bought the Cinderella story 5,000 times. We all know it.

Here's how the come-to-realize story goes:

A man and woman, either married or about to be, squabble until, through some happenstance or gimmick, one of them comes to realize that the other is really "the only one who matters," and

By JO CHAMBERLIN Rotarian, The Tarrytowns, N. Y.

surrenders happily to LOVE. The birth of a baby is usually the clincher to this tale, and baby spurs Pop on to greater things.

After my two daughters were born I found myself as the bumbling hero of a come-to-realize plot all right, but instead of spurring me on to money, success, and power, the arrival of my daughters practically drove me nuts.

I didn't know what to do when I found myself playing the lead in this soap-opera plot. I didn't know where to begin—to do what to whom—to restore to our family the peace and friendship my wife and I had once enjoyed.

I soon learned I didn't need to do anything. After the birth of Ann and Maria, everything was done to or for me. Peace and quiet became words in the dictionary. My real education had begun, and this is what I have absorbed the hard way from these two lovable, sometimes unspeakable, but unforgettable characters. Ann is 7, a mischievous redhead with a compact, energetic frame. Maria, 6, has dark blond hair, gray eyes, and a firm mind.

These are the things that I

1. Children renew your discovery of life.

Do you remember how you felt on seeing your first theatrical performance? You experience it again with your children. Do you recall the first time you tasted crepes suzette, or ate lobster?

THE best thing about my education has been the renewal of these exciting first experiences with sights, sounds, tastes, smells, and textures.

Happy Trails to You is the theme song of Roy Rogers' TV Westerns, and my daughters never miss one. I have to watch, too. Mr. Rogers comes up with a yarn every week, but nobody can go on indefinitely without repeating. At first I amused myself by recognizing those Western plots that I had once used when I wrote for the pulp magazines years ago. Then I discovered that I could get through these epics if I didn't look at the TV screen at all, but simply watched the play of emotions on my daughters' faces. The stories were all fresh and wonderful to them and their faces were to me.

2. Through the youngsters you meet everybody.

One day my wife was in a New York department store with the girls. Maria, then aged 4, round and fat, rested her chin over the men's shirt counter, and demanded of a salesman, "Do you know what's the matter with me?"

"No," he replied.

"I'll tell you what's the matter with me," Maria said. "My pants are coming down."

The man was delighted. He has never forgotten the occasion, but he remembers my wife solely "as the mother of those two cute girls." It takes time to accustom yourself to not being anybody in particular any more. You're just something called a parent.

Before the children came, my wife and I bought all our groceries at the supermarket in 15 minutes flat. Now with our young helpers it takes an hour and we wind up with four extra bags of potato chips, three jars of pickles, and only those breakfast foods whose boxes contain such premiums as detective shields, dog whistles, voice throwers, or fact sheets on how to trap a bear or build a wigwam. I always tried to swipe a few extra paper bags for garbage disposal, until one day Maria asked in a loud voice at the check-out counter, "Dad, why are you taking those bags?"

Instead of calling me to account, the checker laughed. Now he slips a few extra bags among our groceries and gives me a knowing look.

3. Children are realists.

We have a next-door lad named Mickey, a slender-shanked boy of 6 with a round head and an adroit way of flattering mothers into giving him snacks. If things seem too quiet among the children, Mickey pokes somebody to see what will happen.

One day Mickey started three fights, dirtied two fresh play suits, conked Ann on the head with a stick, and ran home. I comforted Ann, then walked to the edge of our yard, and called out sternly, "Mickey, come here!" Safe behind some bushes he answered, "Come over and fight on my property; I'm not fighting on yours."

Mickey, whose strategy I had to admire, was interested in people in a way that would have delighted Dale Carnegie. He liked to climb into an ash tree that shaded our Summer porch and quietly observe any guests we had. I discovered that anything I said on the back porch was broadcast throughout the neighborhood. So, before saying anything to guests, I got into the habit of opening the porch screen door and peering into the ash tree to see if Mickey was there.

This gesture puzzled our guests considerably.

4. Children are smarter than you think.

I do not suggest for a moment that children can judge people as well as adults, but I am amazed at their perception. Maria came home one day from a visit to a classmate whose mother's losing battle against overweight was a community joke.

"Mrs. Darby has lost a lot of weight since she went on her trip," Maria reported.

"Oh," I said, "does she look thinner?"

"No—she just told me about it."
One day, Ann was trying on a new snow suit in a store. It had been drastically marked down in price. It was a lavender color, with a surplus of bright buttons, belts, and braid. Ann looked at herself in the mirror, and said, "I feel like the biggest Easter egg in the world." We didn't consider the snow suit further.

Of a regular playmate she said, "If she weren't my very best friend, I couldn't stand her."

One afternoon an old friend of mine and I were having a political argument in our living room, while our girls played with their toys on the floor. The argument became so heated that my friend and I began hastily to assure each other of our high personal regard. "Why, John," I said, "I really wouldn't quarrel with you about politics. . . ."

"If it was about writing, Papa would," said Maria to her sister.

I once found a letter that Maria had written Ann: "Dear Ann: I hate you. Love, Maria." To a child there is nothing strange about this ambivalence of emotion—they exhibit it all the time.

5. To a child there is only today. It is an adult habit to scoff at children's devotion to the present—not next week or next month, but now. I wonder who's right?

As adults we are always thinking in terms of results, the end product of our endeavors. Children have not yet been "educated" to make the same mistake. They like the process of accomplishment, the job of doing something for itself. For example, taking part in a school play is fun, an exciting venture, no matter how awkward the players may seem to others. The same idea applies to swimming, going for a walk, or a ride in the family car.

I wonder if we adults haven't forgotten what children know instinctively: that in the words of the Cunard advertisement: "Getting there is half the fun."



That's what you do in the gr-r-rand auld game of curling . . . which brought these U. S. and Canadian Rotarians together in the 'Fifth Annual Rotary International Bonspiel.'

IN most sports you're an "old man" at 30 and out of competition at 40. But in the great old Scottish game of curling you seldom start to play before 30, reach your peak at 50, and are often still going strong at 70.

A cross between bowling and shuffleboard, curling is played on ice. Long established as Canada's favorite Winter sport, it is growing fast in popularity in the United States, especially in the "North Country" areas along the Canadian border. And helping to make it grow as another way of widening national acquaintance are Rotary Clubs.

Last month some 108 gayly clad Rotarians met at the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks of New York State for the "Fifth Annual Rotary International Bonspiel." The winner, after four tensely fought matches, was the Montreal Rotary Club, which beat the Brantford, Ontario, rink in a thrilling 9-8 finish. A one-sixteenth of an inch measured margin on the last stone made the difference.

The first requirement for curling is people. The second is a sheet of smooth ice, 150 feet long and 14 feet wide, properly marked with lines and circles. Then come the playing tools, curling stones, and brooms.

The course is painted on the ice, with a 12-foot circle at each end, inside of which is the "button" or center, surrounded by concentric circles. To score, the stone must pass beyond an entry line and stay within the circles. The object is to place more stones near the "button" than your opponent. Each stone which lies inside the circle and has no oppo-

Scuttling sideways along the path of the stone, two members of the defending champion rink of the Milwaukee Rotary Club sweep the ice clean to increase the stone's travel.

nent's stone closer to the center counts one point. Five points a game is something like a grandslam home run in baseball.

The curling stone or "stane" is a 42½-pound flattened sphere of smoothed granite with a metal handle on top. It looks like a fat, round-bottomed tea kettle. The stones are made in Scotland from an extremely hard, tight-grained granite from the small island of Ailsa Craig. They are beautifully balanced, glisten with high polish, and cost from \$30 to \$40 apiece.

The most exciting part of the game, certainly from the spectator's viewpoint, is the sweeping. Moving sideways in crablike motions, the players swish their brooms back and forth at the direction of their skipper. While a few cynics sneer at the value of the sweeping, the dyed-in-thewool curler is convinced that it can make the difference between defeat and victory. Not only does the sweeping smooth the surface, but the friction causes a temporary change in the ice surface, causing a barely perceptible thawing and refreezing which sends the stone a little farther . . . as much as eight to ten feet. It also prevents the stone from curling: hooking or slicing too much in the wrong direction.

The Annual Rotary International Bonspiel originated with Robert Keyes, of the Rotary Club



The Bonspiel's on-in Olympic Arena, Lake Placid.



George Graham, of Schenectady, N. Y., the Chairman of the Bonspiel, displays his stone—42½ pounds of Scottish granite.

of Utica, New York, who brought a handful of rinks together in 1954. This year, with the enthusiasm of experience, there were 26 rinks, the largest ever. In 1960 the Ottawa Club will be in charge in Canada, and, the following year, back to the United States.

Curling has no professionals; all players are amateurs who compete for the joy of fellowship and victory. While competition is exciting, the really important value is the opportunity it provides for good fellowship out of which grows human understanding—which in itself sounds very much like Rotary.

-S. HERMAN MACY
Governor, Rotary District 704;
Saranac Lake, N. Y.



Starting from the "hack," Jim McNaughton, of Niskayuna, New York, swings the stone to the ice and heads it for the "button."



Play is controlled here by "Skip" Phil Nolte, captain of the Milwaukee team. As captain, he tells team members where to place stones, when to start or stop sweeping, Behind him is Governor of District 709, Arthur Beach, of St. Catharines, Ont.



E. C. Lowe, of Latham, N. Y., displays his tam. Each pin marks a bonspiel in which he has competed.

Hail the champs! S. Herman Macy, Governor of District 704, gives the award to the winning team from the Rotary Club of Montreal.



A measuring device decides the close plays. Montreal won the championship on the final stone . . . by a margin of one-sixteenth of an inch!



Obtaining fresh water from the ocean and from brackish sources is no longer a dream; huge plants are doing it today.

By K. M. WYLIE, JR.

HOW TO DESALT THE SEA-

On the parched and sunny island of Aruba, just off the coast of Venezuela, the lush foliage of fruits and vegetables growing in a strange oasis rustles gently in the northeast trade winds flowing across the land. The dozen acres of plants touch no soil; their roots reach down into beds of moistened gravel encased in long concrete troughs through which filter chemical nutrients and sweet fresh water—fresh water extracted from the salty ocean by the world's largest saline-water conversion plant which turns out 2,700,000 gallons of it a day.

Converting sea water to fresh water on a large scale no longer is merely a dream. Today half a million people of this world live on 12 million gallons of converted salt water daily. But why should water,

salty or otherwise, be a problem?

Water is the vital bath of life. Zoologists hold that life on earth began in tidal pools along ocean shores 2 to 5 billion years ago. Nearly three-fourths of the earth is covered by oceans: H₂O in various forms is everywhere. It clouds the skies, makes the North Atlantic shipping lanes hazardous in Winter (icebergs) and the streets of London mysterious in movies (fog). About 60 percent of man's body, by weight, is water, as is 92 percent of his blood.

But man cannot live on salt water. The ship-wrecked sailor who drinks from the sea is running a race he can never win. The ocean is 3 percent or more salt. His kidneys can only secrete a maximum 2 percent salt solution, so for every quart of briney he gulps his body will give off one and one-half quarts of urine. His body water will make up the difference, and he will grow more and more dehydrated. The same, in effect, is true for land plants.

Actually the world's total supply of fresh water is more than enough for its 3 billion people, but it isn't equally distributed. One-third of the world's lands are arid. Precipitation around the entire globe averages 20 inches annually, but nearly a third of the world gets only ten inches or less. Dry Aruba island averages about 17 inches. Hawaii's Mount Waialeale is drenched by an average 472 inches yearly, but Arica in Chile is daintily moistened by a mere .02 inches.

Most of the water of the world, however distribut-

ed, is the wrong kind: salt water. Its saltiness varies among different bodies of water, from .7 percent in the Baltic Sea to about 21 percent in the Great Salt Lake. Average ocean salinity is 3.5 percent. The "salt" in sea water is mostly sodium chloride, but also includes 44 to 49 other elements in solution.

Yet salt water is not limited to coastal areas. In the United States, for example, much of the non-ocean water in wells, rivers, and lakes is brackish—that is, less salty than the sea but containing more than one percent salt. In various inland areas, as on the increasingly crowded coasts of many countries, more fresh water is needed; water researchers are looking to brackish and mineral-laden well waters

for new water supplies.

In the United States, at least, individuals use only 8 percent of all water. Irrigation sluices away 45 percent, and industry ingests the remaining 47 percent. Brewing a barrel of beer takes 470 gallons; 200,000 gallons is required to turn out one ton of viscose rayon. In parts of the U.S. Southwest, water is being used from sources faster-in one part of Texas, 20 times faster-than Nature can replace it. The vast new rate of water consumption even threatens the moist Eastern third of the United States, and the nation as a whole uses six times the water it did in 1900. Estimates for 1980 are 15 times the 1900 figure. A recent report by a U.S. Congressional committee proclaimed: "It is clear that unless bold and concerted action is successfully taken to meet this expanding need for water, the United States will, within the next generation, face economic retardation and resulting impairment of our national strength to an almost catastrophic degree."

Faced by such a dire prospect, the United States Government in 1952 established the Office of Saline Water and began sponsoring research in the field

of large-scale salt-water conversion.

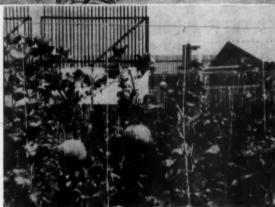
Low cost is the key objective of all the research—though cost goals range from 27 cents per 1,000 gallons to \$2.30 per 1,000.

Freshening salt and brackish waters is not the only approach to solving the water shortage, however. Reducing evaporation from lakes, streams,



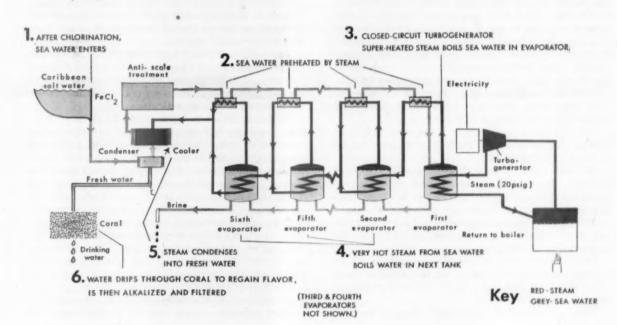
WITH THE WORLD'S LARGEST SALT-WATER CONVERSION PLANT.

The blue Caribbean water which washes the rocky beaches of Aruba is perfect for swimming, but the island needs fresh water. The plant above obtains 2,700,000 gallons of it daily from the sea by the process shown below. The result is used for drinking and for industry. Part of it supplies a soilless "hydroponics" farm (top right, right) where tasty melons and vegetables grow in long beds of gravel fed by nutrient-laden water.

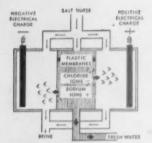


Photos: (p. 20) NWI Tourist Bureau (both above) Singmaster & Breyer

The simplified diagram below describes the multiple-effect distillation system used at Aruba, where waste steam from an electric-generating plant provides the heat. Diagrams on following pages describe the basic kinds of salt-water conversion methods.

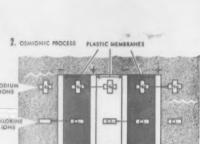






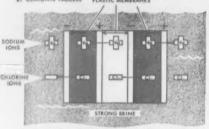
BAST IS REMOVED ELECTRICALLY, LEAVING FRESH WATER DE

Salt-Water Conversion: Four Basic Methods

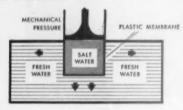


INTERACTION OF SALT IONS DRIVES THEM OUT OF CENTRAL CELL INTO SIDE CELLS LEAVING FRESH WATER BEHIND IN CENTRAL CELL

MEMBRANES



3. REVERSE OSMOSIS



WATER UNDER PRESSURE PASSES THROUGH PLASTIC MEMBRANE BUT SALT CAN'T PASS THROUGH AND STAYS BEHIND

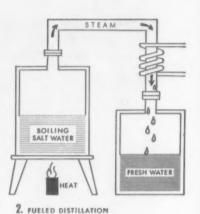
DISTILLATION

WATER VAPOR COLLECTS AND

SALT WATER

I. SOLAR DISTILLATION

4112



tem developed by the University of California's Dr. LeRoy A. Bromley looks as if it might convert salt water at the lowest cost of any method so far, 25 to

50 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Each of Dr. Bromley's units would be ten feet in diameter and about 12 feet tall. It would pour out 100,000 to 200,000 gallons of demineralized water a day, at the rate of 20 to 50 pounds of fresh water for each pound of steam used.

In this system sea water would be piped into the unit from the top and distributed over the upper surfaces of spinning trays mounted in tiers on a steam turbine. While the trays spun, sea water would spread across them from above. Steam would be valved in below the trays, penetrate the tiers, and vaporize the thin salt-water film on each tray's upper surfaces. This fresh water would rise, cling to the bottom of the next tray above, then run off into a trap; the salty dregs would stay in each tray bottom and also be removed. In early 1958, Dr. Bromley said he felt this heat-conserving system would take about six years to develop.

Multiple-effect distillation, used at Aruba, is perhaps the most highly developed of all salt-water conversion methods to date (see the Aruba diagram on

and reservoirs, by spreading a film of the chemical hexadecanol over them could save the U.S. millions of acre-feet of water. And industry can become less wasteful of water. The Kaiser steel company's Fontana, California, plant is recirculating its processing water to cut water consumption from 65,000 gallons for each ton of steel to just 1,500 gallons. Bethlehem Steel Company's Sparrow Point plant uses reclaimed, treated sewage water instead of fresh water for some of its processes.

Still, changing salt water to fresh water-difficult though that is-seems to hold the most promise for

making water plentiful.

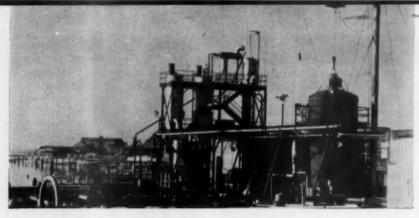
Methods under research include a wide variety of thermal, mechanical, chemical, and electrical approaches. Some are still only a glint in a scientist's eye; some are at the laboratory-glassware stage and some are at the pilot-plant stage. But a few are turning irrigation ditches and water mains full of the precious liquid right now.

Distillation is one of the oldest methods of desalting water. At this stage, on the make-or-break issue of cost, it also seems to be the most promising for the future.

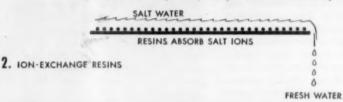
The multiple-effect centrifugal evaporation sys-

CHEMICAL

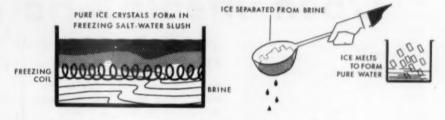




Two experimental forms of conversion plants rise near Wilmington, N. C., both Office of Saline Water projects. The three-tower unit is a multistage long-vertical-tube evaporator; the fat tank holds a rotary compression still.



FREEZING



page 19). Here water is freshened in a series of evaporators, the vapor from each effect heating the sea water in the next effect. Sometimes vacuums are created in the following evaporators to help lower the boiling point. The heat-conserving advantages of the system lead some (not all) researchers to conclude that a system employing as many as 20 effects might produce fresh water at the low price of 30 to 40 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The Island Territory of Aruba, the most westward island of the major Netherlands Antilles group, is an ideal spot to mount a full-scale test of conversion techniques. Population of the 70-square-mile island is 55,000 and growing. Its main industries are a swelling tourism and one of the world's largest oil refineries—that of the U. S.-owned Lago Oil and Transport Company, Ltd. Sunshine is abundant, but rainfall averages a scant 15 to 20 inches annually, the soil is too shallow to hold what rain does fall, and wells are almost nonexistent.

Before building the big 10-million-dollar Government-owned plant to supplement a much smaller conversion plant operating since 1932, the U. S. contractor investigated numerous fresh-water plans ranging from solar distillation to towing icebergs

from the Arctic. The submerged-coil multiple-effect distillation method chosen, however, had the added advantage of making it possible to tie a 15,000-kilowatt turbogenerator power plant into the system, to use the exhaust steam from the power plant to run the distillation.

The plant burns heavy residual oil from the Lago refinery to produce fresh water at a cost of about \$1.75 per 1,000 gallons, half the cost from the old, smaller plant. Water is reduced from 3.5 percent salinity to a mere .0005 percent. The result is so pure—in fact, so flat and tasteless—that water used for drinking purposes must be filtered through beds of crushed coral to make it palatable!

One of the biggest terrors in distilling salt water is scale—the mineral solids that deposit out of salt water to clog pipes and coat processing equipment. The Aruba system licks this problem with a "Scalemaster" built in Scotland which treats incoming sea water with ferric chloride to keep the dissolved calcium and magnesium salts in solution.

A variation of the multiple-effect system is flash distillation. Sea water is heated to a point below boiling, piped into a vacuum chamber where it flashes to vapor under the [Continued on page 56]

STRANGE and wonderful liberation movement is making its way in the U.S.A., giving a new dimension of freedom to one of the most neglected groups in our society—the 620,000 patients in U.S.A. mental hospitals. It is laden with good tidings for the additional 200,000 patients who are newly admitted to mental hospitals every year. Its symbol is a key-a key that is opening doors of mental-hospital wards that have been locked for generations, a key that opens the way not only to freedom but to a far greater chance of recovery and return home. The movement marks the most dramatic step in emancipation of the insane since Philippe Pinel, in 1792, struck off the chains that fettered the inmates of a Paris lunatic asylum.

The new movement goes by two

has doubled since Embreeville became an intensive-treatment hospital and later opened its doors! In 1955, four out of ten patients under 65 years of age were being discharged within three months' time as sufficiently improved to be sent home. Today better than nine out of ten (90 percent) are discharged within one year. Furthermore, recoveries are quicker: 75 percent of all patients under 65 years of age are discharged within three months after admission.

Thanks to the zooming discharge rate, the patient population has been reduced, in spite of the fact that the monthly admission of patients has more than doubled. One year before the hospital was opened, it was badly overcrowded, with more than 1,000 patients, many of whom had

the doctor, nurse, or attendant escorting you unlocks a ward door. You enter. The door is locked behind you. In that ward may be anywhere from 30 to 300 sick humans, guilty of no crime yet locked up for weeks, sometimes for months and even years.

Some mental hospitals maintain a few open wards for selected patients, usually those ready to be discharged. But the wards in most of our mental hospitals still are locked tight. The faces of patients within mirror despair and emptiness. They are dehumanized, shorn of dignity and self-esteem. They feel untrusted, unwanted, beaten. No wonder that in this confined atmosphere some explode into violence and others regress into helpless infantilism.

The past decade has seen improvements in most of our mental

Open Mental Hospitals Are

names: "open door" and "open hospital." The open-door policy refers to unlocking wards of hospitals so that patients can go in and out at will. When all wards of an institution are unlocked during the day, it is an open hospital. Many of us, brought up in the belief that the insane should be locked away in a safe place, may be startled by the very idea of "crazy people running around loose." We may be even more stunned to learn that this new policy not only helps the patients get better faster, but makes it easier for hospital staffs-and is no greater threat to public safety! This is not untried theory. It is a demonstrated fact. It works.

There are now two completely open State mental hospitals in the United States—in Embreeville, Pennsylvania, and Ogdensburg. New York. A third, the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie, New York, is 95 percent open.

Here are some remarkable facts about Embreeville, which in July, 1956, became the nation's first completely open modern State hospital!

The discharge rate of patients

to sleep on the floor. Today the population totals 750.

The relapse rate—the proportion of patients returning to the hospital after discharge—has been cut almost in half, according to preliminary estimates.

There has been a sharp drop in violence in the wards. Patients get along better among themselves and with staff members. Hospital morale has been raised tremendously. Property damage by patients has been reduced 75 percent.

There hasn't been a single serious incident in the surrounding community involving a patient. There are no more escapes ("elopements") today than when patients were locked up.

A recent visit to the Pennsylvania State Hospital in Embreeville, about 40 miles southwest of Philadelphia, was an unforgettably inspiring experience. As I walked through the open wards, and noted the free movement, the relaxed postures of the patients, there flashed through my mind scenes of tragedy and despair that I had witnessed in my rounds, over the years, of some 75 mental hospitals.

In the ordinary mental hospital,





Out-of-doors exercise for mental patients is part of open-door policy at Embreeville Hospital.

Unlocked doors are helping the mentally ill to faster and more lasting recoveries.

By ALBERT DEUTSCH

hospitals. The tranquillizing drugs introduced in 1954 calm down overactive patients, and have thus proved invaluable in bettering the general atmosphere of our hospitals. They helped pave the way for the open ward and open hospital. But too many institutions are still bound to outworn traditions dating to the time when the insane were "put away" because they were deemed to be dangerous.

For years a few enlightened psychiatrists have urged the adoption of the open-hospital system. They have pointed out that the great majority of mental patients are not dangerous, that, on the contrary, they are too passive, too timid, too withdrawn. In recent years they have been able to point

to successful open mental hospitals in England. More and more the new idea is taking hold.

The inauguration of the first completely open mental hospital in America was almost bizarre in its casualness. Embreeville is headed by a man-wife team of psychiatrists. Dr. Arthur O. Hecker is superintendent. His wife, Dr. Eleanore R. Wright, is clinical director. They are down-to-earth physicians who share the belief that mental hospitals should be therapeutic centers for the cure, not custody, of patients. Both have read and discussed reports on the English open hospitals.

On the night of July 15, 1956, the Heckers were watching a late TV movie. Dr. Wright turned to Dr. Hecker, and said quietly:

"Let's open our hospital."
"All right," Dr. Hecker replied,
sleepily. "When?"
"Tomorrow."

"All right," Dr. Hecker said.

Next morning the Heckers summoned doctors and department executives and announced their decision to unlock the wards during the daylight hours, that very day. Most of the staff agreed readily to go along. Several asked for a few days to prepare for opening their wards. Soon doctors and head nurses went through the hospital, unlocking wards, and briefing personnel on the new policy. Within ten days Embreeville was a completely open hospital.

Dr. Hecker knew it wasn't enough just to open doors. Activities programs-industrial and occupational therapy, and recreation -had to be stepped up to absorb the increased motivation and energy of the liberated patients. Dr. Hecker ordered the opening of all "seclusion" rooms, which are to mental hospitals what solitaryconfinement cells are to prisons. Overactive, destructive, and suicidal patients are thrown into them. They are bare of decoration or furniture, save for a pallet on the floor or a cot riveted to the wall. Dr. Hecker directed that the heavy doors of these "strong rooms" be taken off. Today these rooms are neatly furnished and prized by the patients lucky enough to be assigned to them.

There were touching scenes at Embreeville the day the doors opened. Patients broke into tears. Laughter welled from the dour and the unsmiling. Some patients refused to leave the ward, fearing a cruel trick was to be played on them. One patient kept crossing and recrossing the ward threshold to assure herself the open door was a reality. Another man wandered out to the highway, accosted a passer-by, and remarked, "They've opened the doors, and let us go around by ouršelves." It was the first time he had talked in more than a year.

The new freedom produced other startling transformations. The stuporous came alive, the cantankerous calmed down. Screamers, spitters, snarlers, and sluggers turned to correct deport-



Pioneering in new freedom for the mentally ill are Dr. Eleanore R. Wright and Dr. Arthur O. Hecker, the husband-wife team of psychiatrists heading Embreeville Hospital.

ment. Persons who had been incontinent for years now took care of themselves. An entire ward of elderly patients who had been tray-fed at bedside began to go to the dining room for meals.

I asked Dr. Hecker what they did when a patient became very disturbed. "I don't know exactly how to explain it," he said, "but the amazing fact is that we just don't see patients in a disturbed state after they've been here for a day or two. Sometimes they come in so agitated that we keep them in a day room, under observation, for a while. A tranquillizing drug and intensive personal attention generally quiet them.

"The changed attitude of the patients themselves toward disturbed behavior is certainly a factor in its almost total disappearance. Formerly if a patient shrieked, ran wild, or lashed out at somebody, others would stand by indifferently, or even encourage him. Sometimes one man's disturbance would become contagious, and the whole ward would be in an uproar. Now the patients don't want the ward disturbed. When they show their disapproval of bad acting, it calms a man down like magic.'

The use of sleeping pills has dropped precipitously and even the tranquillizers are less needed. After all, the British open hospitals were successful years before the introduction of the tranquillizing drugs.

With freedom of the grounds at Embreeville men and women encountered one another with greater frequency and there was a remarkable improvement in behavior of both sexes. Men who had neglected to bathe, shave, or get haircuts now crowded the showers and the barber shop. On the female side, business at the beauty shop tripled. The use of combs, toothbrushes, perfume, lipstick, and nail polish multiplied.

In the hospital cafeterias, where patients had scrambled for places, wolfed their food, argued, and shouted, courtesy became commonplace. Men waited for women to be seated and held their chairs for them. Dances and parties grew more popular. Men and women who had all but lost their social graces resumed normal social patterns.

Among the patients I interviewed was a pleasant, neatly dressed, middle-aged man who had spent more than 15 years in mental hospitals. It was hard to believe that for years before the doors were opened he was one of the most destructive patients, with a penchant for tearing off his own clothes and clawing at persons who ventured in his ward. Now he is considerate, even gallant to the female staff members he once reviled and does odd jobs around the hospital.

"I didn't like people before I was admitted here," he said, "and I didn't like them any more after I came. But when they opened the door and let me go out and showed that they trusted me and wanted to help me, then I began to like people. I'm still sick, but I don't want to hurt anybody anymore."

Mrs. Warner, a middle-aged woman, had been a patient at Embreeville for more than five years. "She used to be most difficult," a nurse told me. "She was abusive to anyone who crossed her path. None of us thought she would recover."

Mrs. Warner is now employed, at regular salary, as secretary to one of the hospital executives. She has walked through the open door from a chronic ward to a respected place on the hospital staff.

A patient who had been dubbed

"Houdini," in tribute to his ability as an escape artist, had been confined for two years in a seclusion room. He stopped trying to run away the day the doors were opened. I asked him why. "When they opened the doors," he replied. "I became convinced that the people here were really trying to cure me. When I leave this hospital the next time. I want to leave it for good, with a certificate saying I've got a right to live as a normal human being, and without worrying about being caught and hauled back."

In every fair-sized mental hospital there are paranoid patients suffering from delusions of persecution (often coupled with delusions of grandeur). Psychiatrists at Embreeville are struck by the fact that since the doors were opened, many patients have got rid of paranoid delusions, while, in others, delusions assume less fearful patterns. For instance, there was one terrified paranoid who wrote letters to President Eisenhower with hair-raising details of the electronic tortures inflicted on him by enemy agents. His letters now demand that the Governor of Pennsylvania be removed forthwith for not supplying more butter to the hospital bakery, where the patient works.

As patients were allowed more freedom, they became more self-reliant. In time, Dr. Wright proposed another new step—letting patients run their own ward.

This experiment, a part of the "therapeutic community" idea, had been successful in other hospitals. The patients in a women's ward were brought together and the plan outlined. They would govern their own ward and do their own housekeeping. The patients would have access to a ward phone. They would develop their own ward programs, with the counsel of staff. One of their number would be designated "ward president" and serve as arbiter of group problems.

The patients responded enthusiastically. Self-government worked beautifully, making life more enjoyable, increasing self-respect and confidence, and also giving overworked [Continued on page 54]



During recent Rotary travels in France, President Clifford A. Randall visits the Rotary Club of Paris, where General Jean Ganeval, an official of the French Government, decorates him with the Legion of Honor medal.

Rotarians in the News

IN THE endless flow of news which streams from the world press is the story of man as he works, looks to the future, and serves others. On this page are some Rotarians who recently made news as recipients of decorations or of high office in Government and business and professional associations. Behind the news each made is a story of helpfulness to others.



Newly appointed Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Canada is Herbert Siegfried, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Bielefeld, Germany. He was an active member until he became Ambassador to Sweden, his diplomatic post prior to one he now holds.



For his cultural contributions to The Netherlands Antilles, Jan H. Beaujon (right), of Aruba, is decorated with Prince Bernhard's Order of the Silver Carnation by A. B. Speekenbrink, the Governor General of the Antilles.



Henry Wilckens, President of the Rotary Club of Norwood, Australia, is serving as the president of the Australian Institute of Builders. He was elected to that office for a two-year period.



A 22-year member of the National Association of Retail Grocers, Ray Cowperthwaite is now serving that organization as president. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Bushnell, Illinois.



Orville F. Walker. a Rotarian of Kalkaska, Mich., is now president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. During his term in office he will make official visitations in all of the 49 States and in Puerto Rico.





Now heading the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association is Howard E. Wehr, of Harriman, Tenn. As its president he will travel in many sections of the United States.



Joseph I. Stampleman, of Montreal, Que., Canada, is now serving as the president of the Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association. He is the head of a company in the razor industry.



MARCH, 1959

Bonanza on Oil Creek

Drake's first oil well 100 years ago began a whole new life for the world.

By CHARLES B. STEGNER

Chairman, Drake Well Memorial Park Advisory Board; Rotarian, Titusville, Pa.

A CANDLE burning in a cottage, the sound of horses' hoofs on a dirt road, the muffled thump of the water wheel at the mill—these three things represented light, transportation, and power in America a century ago.

Just 101 years ago on a cold, snowy night in December, 1857, a tall, well-dressed, dark-bearded man alighted from a stagecoach that had just completed its two-day journey from Erie to Titusville, Pennsylvania. He was Edwin L. Drake, who was destined to make a discovery that would change the whole course of life for people everywhere. A group of New Haven, Connecticut, capitalists had sent him here to find oil in commercial quantities.

Titusville, in 1857, was a small lumber village. The cut lumber was rafted down to Pittsburgh. At the Brewer & Watson Lumber Mill there were oil springs known to the villagers and to the Indians before them; the Indians used to skim off the oil or soak it up with blankets and use it as medicine.

As early as 1750, a French officer described oil in the region. "When descending the Allegheny," he wrote, "15 leagues below the mouth of the Conewango, we were invited by the Chief of the Senecas to attend a religious meeting of his tribe. We drew up our canoes and marched up the stream where a large band of Indians had arrived some days before. Gigantic hills begirded us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great Chief then recited the conquests and heroism of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum which, upon applying a torch at a given signal, burst into a great conflagration. At the sight of the flames the Indians gave forth a triumphant sound that made the hills and valley reëcho. Here then was revived the ancient fire worship of the East. Here then were the 'Children of the Sun.' "

This, probably, was the site of the oil springs at the Brewer & Watson Mills less than half a mile from Titusville on Oil Creek. In any event, a bottle



Colonel Drake, in silk hat, and his friend Peter Wilson paused for this famous photograph before the original well.

of crude petroleum from one of the springs had been taken by Dr. Francis B. Brewer back to his alma mater, Dartmouth College. In 1853 George H. Bissell, a returning alumnus, saw this bottle in the chemistry-department office of a Professor Crosby. Bissell became interested, especially when Professor Crosby told him that if petroleum could be found in commercial quantities it would produce a cheap illuminant. Four years were to elapse and several oil companies were formed before the group of New Haven capitalists and Bissell induced Edwin Drake to go to Titusville to attempt to find "oil in commercial quantities."

An opinion from Benjamin Silliman, Jr., professor of chemistry at Yale University, had further fired the imagination of the New Haven group. Professor Silliman not only saw oil's value as a cheap illuminant, but also correctly predicted that practically all the contents of a barrel of oil could be used for commercial purposes.

Drake had no experience as a well driller. Born in 1819 in Greenville, New York, and reared on a farm in Castleton, Vermont, of good family, he had been a Jack-of-all-trades. His last job, from which he had resigned because of ill health, was with the New York & New Haven Railroad as a conductor. He was persuaded to invest \$200 in the project. Undoubtedly he was sent to Titusville because he alone of the group had a railroad pass which took him as far as Erie.

Drake met with frustration after frustration. He first began to dig for oil, but the hole filled with

water. He then decided to drill. The first driller he engaged, however, thought he was too visionary and never showed up. The villagers thought his idea of drilling for oil was crazy. His New Haven backers failed to send him enough money. But with a borrowed \$500, and the services of another salt-well driller from the near-by town of Tarentum, Drake renewed work in the Spring of 1859. Drilling tools were hammered out on the spot by a local black-smith. The drilling had scarcely started when the well began to cave in, and then it was that Drake conceived an idea which, if he had patented it, would have made him a wealthy man. He sent to Erie for some wrought-iron pipe, drove it into the well down to the rock, and drilling was resumed.

On Saturday, August 27, 1859, Smith and his sons knocked off for the day. Sunday morning Smith happened to go to the well, looked in, and saw a dark green fluid almost to the top of the pipe. He lowered a piece of spouting into the well and pulled it up and, lo, it was oil! The news spread like wild-fire and soon most of the 200 inhabitants of the village were at the well. Drake was not crazy, after all. The Yankee had struck oil.

Within a few years more than 10,000 wells were drilled along Oil Creek and over 110 million dollars' worth of oil was sold. For a number of years the Oil Creek area was not only the original but the

only producing oil field.

The discovery of oil in commercial quantities came at just the right time. Chemists had long been at work on the problem of supplying the world with a cheap, safe, and efficient illuminant. The internal-combustion engine had just been invented. The industrial era was just beginning. Light, power, and lubrication were needed. Oil was the answer. Nothing taken from the earth has changed human life so quickly and so extensively as has petroleum. Our whole industrial system owes its existence to a film of oil. Oil powers our automobiles, our ships, our



Near-by Titusville grew to become the business center of the oil fields, a stable boom town with beautiful homes and an opera house in addition to muddy streets. A Leslies' Weekly artist sketched the scene.

railroads, our airplanes. Oil has given us mass production in place of piecework. It has given us paints, plastics and perfumes, soap and solvents. Indeed, today a man can be clothed from head to foot from the products of a barrel of oil and industry now produces more than 2,300 items from crude petroleum.

Titusville became a boom town, the "Queen City of the Oil Region." It was surrounded by boom towns. There were some with odd-sounding names such as Babylon, Balltown, Redhot, Cashup—and others like Shamburg, and, last but not least, Pithole. In May, 1865, Pithole, nine miles from Titusville,

was populated by the inhabitants of three farms. In September of that same year its more than 50 hotels housed over 10,000 people. Today not a building of any kind remains on the site.

Drake did not seem to realize the importance of his discovery. In 1863 he left Titusville with a modest fortune of about \$10,000. He soon lost this in bad investments in Wall Street. Sick and impoverished in 1870, he was granted a special pension of \$1,500 a year by the Commonwealth of Penn-



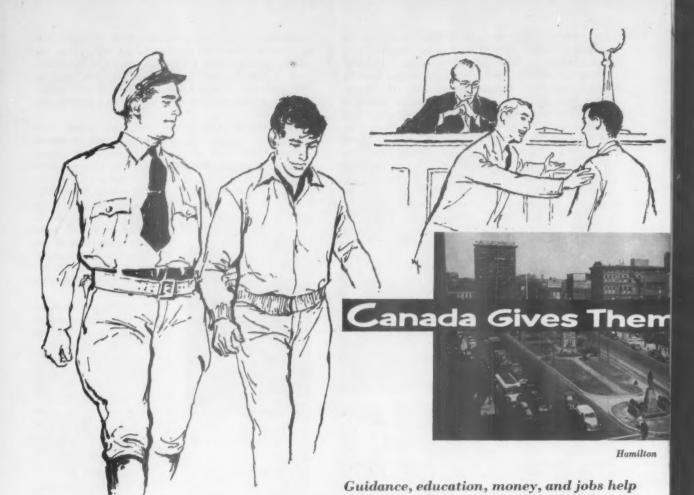
Shacks and a forest of derricks lined the creek.

sylvania. This was paid to him during his lifetime and, after his death in 1880, to his widow. Colonel Drake and his wife now rest in Woodlawn Cemetery in Titusville, and a monument bearing one of the finest bronze sculptures in America marks his grave.

The bustling little city of 9,000 which Drake made

The bustling little city of 9,000 which Drake made famous is filled with activity these months as the 100th anniversary of his discovery approaches. Interested citizens—among them many Rotarians of Titusville, Oil City, Warren, and Bradford have established a corporation, named it "Oil Centennial -One Hundred Years of Petroleum Progress." Route 36 has been renamed "Colonel Drake Highway" and is being extended to Titusville. Titusville citizens have painted their houses, merchants have installed new store fronts, while Commonwealth and city are completing development of Oil Creek Valley as a recreation area. Here is 229-acre Drake Well Memorial Park, with its authentic reproductions of Drake's oil-producing facilities, which will be the target next Summer of many thousands of tourists, including Rotarians and their wives bound to or from Rotary's international Convention in New York City June 7-11.

In the year 1959, and particularly on August 27, the eyes of the world will be centered at the edge of Titusville, along Oil Creek, between two wooded hills, where a rough-boarded engine house and derrick mark the spot at which the second most important industry in the United States had its humble beginning.



PRISON seemed ever closer for the young man now, as each day went by, for surely he would destroy the chance for freedom which the judge had given him; the court had placed him on probation for his first criminal offense. Some dark night he would toss a brick through the window of that jewelry store on the corner, or find a shiny convertible with the keys left enticingly in the ignition; the temptation would be too great and he would seize it, be caught by the police, and begin the first of many stays behind iron bars.

When you're 17, unemployed, and your father is a thief, and your older brother too, you can't look to home for guidance; but where then?

Fortunately the young man found help in time: a new place to live, and an honest job, because he happened to reside in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, home of Canada's first Probationers' Aid Society.

This remarkable organization, begun quietly ten years ago as a probation committee of Rotarians to help supervise and give assistance to youthful first offenders, now has its counterpart in four other Ontario cities: Toronto, Windsor, Niagara Falls, and Woodstock. Someday, perhaps, the system will be nation-wide.

By ALEX K. MACKAY

In Toronto, where the Rotary Club formed a Probationers' Aid Committee in 1956, a project befitting the size and complexity of the city is under way. The task is not one for the faint hearted or easily shocked, for crime is often spawned in ugly breeding grounds, and many probationers aren't the kind of youths you'd care to introduce to your daughter.

first offenders 'go straight' in Ontario.

Gus, for instance—Gus Hardtackel, we'll call him: 18, big, dirty, and tough; guilty of assault and robbery. In court he scorned the need for a lawyer, but the court ordered a presentence report which, surprisingly, concluded that "the chances of his eventual rehabilitation appear fair to good."

The report noted that Gus' father, whose own criminal record included nine convictions of wife beating and theft, used to "'knock the hell outa that kid to make him good till he got too big to handle.'" Gus had four brothers and sisters; his overburdened mother worked as a charwoman to help pay the rent on their little four-room home. Gus quit school at 15, drifted from job to job, and instead of the sports to which he had been accustomed in school now sought



and ALLAN C. MacNEISH

recreation in drink and gambling. Big for his age, he tried to keep pace with much older people, noted the presentence report, which expressed the belief that Gus "with an opportunity, away from his present environment, and under concentrated guidance" might succeed. He was placed on probation.

The first thing to be done was to change Gus' environment. Terms of probation required Gus to follow strict rules of conduct as to curfew, associates, and prohibited places, with guidance from and surveillance by the probation officer. A job would be found for him through the probationers' aid committee, and an attempt would be made to interest him in a healthy way to release his hostilities.

Still seething over the severe probation rules, vowing to break them, Gus reluctantly accompanied his new probation officer to the near-by YMCA, where he was invited to spar with a featherweight boxer. An hour later, after a sound thrashing, and after he'd had time to realize you didn't have to be bad to be tough, Gus was strangely apologetic. Could he, please, be given a chance at this probation?

Many months later a well-groomed young soldier entered the probation office to pay his respects and to thank the officer for his friendship, for helping so much to make a "real man" of him. Gus had long since repaid money advanced to him by the probationers' aid committee to help him start his new life.

If Gus had been born ten years earlier, his story might have been radically different. For probation until recently was strangely neglected as a tool of the courts in a Province which had established a model probation system as far back as 1922.

Thirty years later there were only 12 probation officers in Ontario and only four cities had them: Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and London. The officers had far too many cases, and often a probationer would not even see his officer during his whole term of probation. The only time a man was returned to court for breaking his probation was when he had committed another crime. In the cities where there were no probation officers, offenders were placed on probation to a welfare worker or relative. Many courts chose not to use probation at all, and probation was held in contempt by many judges, police officials, and the public in general.

Then hard financial facts awoke Ontarians to the

high cost of committing so many to prison. It costs at least 20 times as much to keep a prisoner as it does to supervise a probationer. On top of that, the probationer is an asset to the economy, earning his own living, supporting his dependents, and paying whatever financial restitution is required by the court.

In 1952 the Provincial government began the establishment of a proper probation system. University graduates were hired as probation officers, trained by experienced instructors, and sent to all parts of the Province. Today there are 130 probation officers, and more are being added each year. When a person is placed on probation now, he receives counselling from a fully qualified officer and is supervised carefully, and if he fails to abide by the conditions set by the court he is charged and returned to the court.

But probation officers, in any case, are busy persons. They attend court when first offenders are being charged, make detailed presentence reports on the history of the accused from childhood on, supervise probationers, and administer restitution payments. It soon became apparent that counselling and supervision were not sufficient to break down the antisocial tendencies of probationed law offenders.

Many probationers needed clothing, food, funds, or a decent place to stay. About 40 percent were unemployed, but employers were not easily persuaded to hire them.

In Hamilton, the Rotarians who had helped fill in for probation officers in the understaffed days once again came to the rescue, but in a new rôle. A way station was created for young offenders passing from bad home environments to new surroundings: two rooms were rented in a good boarding house run by a kindly middle-aged couple, and in the first year 43 boys were boarded; rent money was loaned them.

To provide the necessary support for the rehabilitation program, the probationers' aid committee was changed into a separate corporation, Canada's first Probationers' Aid Society, and a

collection of funds by private subscription brought in \$4,000.

The next problem was to find jobs for the young men. More than 300 prospective employers were contacted by mail; the response was remarkable, and today a probation officer can almost always find work for a man.

Education could help many, and so night classes in trade courses conducted by two public-school teachers were begun. Recreation needs for the socially maladjusted probationers were supplied by free YMCA memberships, and by purchase of sport equipment.

Mental and physical tests of the probationers, provided by the local medical wing of the Royal Canadian Air Force, gave probation officers valuable insights into probationers' needs and capabilities. Local doctors and dentists volunteered their services in treating men in need of health care. One of these, a lonely young man who had lost his hearing in a childhood accident, was fitted with a hearing aid. Another probationer was treated for a serious speech defect, and cured.

In Toronto, where 13 probation officers make 1,000 official reports and investigations in a year and visit more than half as many homes, the need for outside help was also apparent. A delegation of Toronto Rotarians visited the Hamilton Probationers' Aid Society in 1956 and came back home to set up a big-city version of the Hamilton project run by an internal Rotary Committee, rather than by a separate society made up of Rotarians, as in Hamilton.

The Committee persuaded Metropolitan Toronto's Mayor to provide more probation-office space; it set up a large loan fund for probationers in need of food, clothing, and other necessities; it instituted an informational campaign among employers, which resulted in the active cooperation of 100 personnel managers in providing jobs for probationers. In the first seven months, the Committee had made 188 loans, passed out 26 (now 75) free YMCA memberships, and placed probationers in jobs in 80 different companies. Surveying the whirlwind beginnings of the project, Toronto's

supervising probation officer happily noted that the Committee "has contributed a great deal more than monetary assistance to the probationers. It has encouraged and raised the sights of the probation officers."

Cold statistics as well as warm praise continue to emphasize the value of probation work in the two cities of Toronto and Hamilton. A recent survey in Hamilton noted that 84 percent of the over 300 put on probation there each year do not return to the courts.

One of the Hamilton boys was later graduated from McGill University; another is a manager of a large supermarket; while still another is attending a university in the United States. Toronto's exprobationers, too, are showing remarkable progress.

As the years go by, the Hamilton and Toronto projects increase in depth and scope. A new program in Hamilton is providing friendship, aid, and guidance like that given probationers to patients of a government clinic for drug addicts in Hamilton. Toronto's Rotarians are underwriting an experimental clinical study project looking toward great improvement of presentence reports. In the study, at least 50 cases would be treated individually, given complete medical, dental, and psychiatric examinations, and the whole included in a comprehensive report that would delve into each offender's attitude and antisocial conduct. The study could influence presentence procedures nationally.

 ${f B}_{
m UT}$ what of the cost?

Aside from the time and thought given to the projects by Rotarians and interested friends, aside from such items as used clothing donated to probationers' children, what is the actual cash outlay for the average probationer?

The figure is shocking—pleasantly so: it's just about \$10. The cost of all the services provided by the Hamilton society in a recent year, for example, to help rehabilitate 220 probationers was between \$2,000 and \$2,500. And that is less than it costs to keep *one* inmate in Kingston Penitentiary for *one* year. A rare bargain, we'd say.

LET THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIMINAL?

SIX ANSWERS TO THE JUDGE

REMEMBER the title at the top of this page? Under it THE ROTARIAN for November, 1958, brought you an article urging the adoption of "a truly indeterminate sentence," a plan in which a panel of experts would determine the length of a criminal's incarceration. The article was by Judge Robert Gardner, of the Superior Court of Orange County, Calif., a member of the Rotary Club of Newport-Balboa, Calif. Inviting readers' letters, we said we would pay \$25 for each we used. We here use six and offer them as our symposium-of-the-month.—Editors.



Judge Gardner

Would Not Solve Problem

Believes W. F. Howe Building Engineer: Rotarian, Farmingdale, N. Y.

Not only as a Rotarian but also as a former building engineer for New York State in charge of construction of many prisons and mental institutions for more than 20 years, I cannot entirely agree with Judge Gardner's "indeterminate sentence," although feeling it should have a localized trial. My reasons for disagreement with the plan are:

(a) That it would entirely upset the responsibility of our courts. Everyone—judges, juries, lawyers—would say, "Leave it to the board,"

(b) That placing this responsibility on a panel of experts would not guarantee society more protection, nor lessen crime, but would probably make the criminal more vicious with the lack of knowledge of the penalties.

(c) That with the wide range of security required, from local jails and county institutions to modern prisons, the cost would be enormous and almost impossible to provide boards capable of assuming the entire responsibility and without political bias. Parole

boards depend on prison authorities' recommendations, which are often prejudiced.

(d) That it would discard the

(d) That it would discard the wisdom built into our laws through decades of progress, many States having almost indeterminate laws already, as well as adequately well-trained parole boards.

(e) That as prisons only confine, not reform, the criminal, and because of the degradation of confinement, the enforced idleness, the lack of available interesting work, and the low morale of those around him, the change in the law would not help him in gaining his own respect, and would not change the environment from which he came. To escape a hostile world, or because of a failure to reform, nearly 40 percent of the paroled criminals return to prison, even though given every advantage to reform by education, social and religious guidance, or learning a trade.

(f) That it would not solve any of the basic problems of society, a society that lacks the morale to solve its problems of race and sex, of drink and gambling, of wasteful extravagance and self-indulgence.

The answer is not in the amending of the law, but in our individ-

ual determination of what is true and fair, and of whether it will build goodwill and be beneficial to all concerned.

Safeguards Would Be Needed

Holds H. Moss-Morris
Retired Lawyer;
Rotarian, Savyon, Israel

BEFORE my retirement I practiced law for 50 years in the Union of South Africa. In that country the system of indeterminate sentences for recurring crime has been applied for many years. A constant offender is warned that his next conviction may incur an indeterminate sentence, which has neither minimum nor maximum period. All releases are from time to time considered by the prison boards, which are nonpolitical and comprised of expert personnel high up in the permanent Civil Service. Releases are based on careful consideration of the criminal's record, his conduct whilst serving his sentence, and reports by specialists working for the prison boards. The fact remains that quite a substantial percentage of released indeterminates come before the courts again for trial on new crimes.

To some extent this is inevi-

table as there does exist a fair percentage of criminals who have no urge to be otherwise, or their education is so very poor, or they have no training for any specific occupation; and in any event when they emerge from jail they are invariably practically penniless, are considered a bad risk in the labor market, and are dogged by their past associates in crime. They are invariably no better off than if they had been sentenced originally for a specific period, unless the period of their incarceration can be utilized for their rehabilitation and retraining to meet the conditions to be overcome in their struggle in society upon their release and are thereafter helped to get on their feet and remain there.

This entails:

(a) That remedial and rehabilitation work be scientifically undertaken inside the jail.

(b) That the prisoner be released on conditions to the charge of a probation officer (which conditions if broken entail his recommittal).

(c) That it must be the duty of the officer to act as guide, philosopher, and friend to his charge, and to find him employment, so that he can properly maintain himself and his family.

(d) That, pending such employment, the State should grant the necessary financial assistance conditionally on later payment if at all possible. The cost will still in the end be less than further internment in prison.

I certainly favor a system of indeterminate sentences if we combine with it safeguards both practical and helpful to the criminal.

Have Sponsored a Law

Says George D. Young State Representative; Jefferson City, Mo.

As a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, I have twice co-sponsored legislation to provide for an indeterminate sentence in my State. There are important reasons why such a system should be adopted. There is the possibility of early return to

productive citizenship of some individuals who for some unfortunate and never-to-be-repeated set of circumstances are convicted of a crime. And don't forget that an indeterminate sentence provides a real incentive to measure up to society's demands. There is the ability to restrain the real habitual criminal from again inflicting himself upon society even though under the old system he would have been released. Prison officials are freed to devote more time to rehabilitating and otherwise looking after remaining inmates, if they are relieved of the burden of caring for those who are in no need of further rehabilitation. This, of course, would mean important savings for an already hard-pressed State budget.

We should not lose sight of the fact, however, that indeterminate sentencing will require strong, impartial, and experienced judicial, prison, and parole officials. In effect, legislatures will be delegating to these officials more discretionary powers than they now have and they will have to have character and ability for this device really to contribute to justice.

Indeterminate sentences are not a cure-all for this complex problem. No spectacular results should be expected just by changing to this system. A strong parole organization is a necessity, and most States will have to improve their parole systems if they adopt indeterminate sentences. Prison officials provide the basis for the inmate's return to society, and the many improvements that have been introduced to make these institutions better will have to be continued. The device under discussion should be viewed only as a valuable tool, to be used with others in a comprehensive improvement of our system of justice.

Psychology Inadequate

Thinks Frederic Johnson Attorney-at-Law; Rotarian, Sinton, Tex.

IT IS INCONCEIVABLE to me that the public would be willing to approve a law, such as Judge

Gardner proposes, which could sentence a man to life in prison for the theft of a "crust of bread." And, of course, what is probably more unacceptable to the public is the immediate effect on its pocketbook, since this proposal would entail additional prison space and very expensive supervisory personnel, although it undoubtedly would pay for itself in time.

Assuming public apathy were overcome, I have two objections to effecting the plan, both of which I consider fundamentally contrary to our way of life.

I seriously question the fact that our knowledge of psychology is sufficiently developed to prognosticate the potential recidivist. And without reasonably exact knowledge, the chance of punishing the "innocent" would be much greater than it already is, nor would I want to change our present philosophy of allowing the guilty to go free rather than harm the innocent.

I am most strongly against the proposal as Judge Gardner states it, because I do not feel that we are as yet mature enough as a civilization to say that everyone who does not agree with the majority must be confined for the balance of his life. Today's crime may be tomorrow's more. The U.S.A. was founded on the principle of individual freedom. Of course, we of that country have worked steadily since the signing of the Constitution to reduce that concept of individual liberty and labored to eliminate the individual and make him conform to what we the majority know is best, but this idea of confining all who disagree with our present social thinking is going too far.

I may speak rashly, but consider had Judge Gardner's law been in effect 30 years ago how many people would have been confined for violation of the Prohibition law? What about enforcing the "blue laws," many of which

are still on the books?

Judge Gardner should limit his approach to strengthening the "habitual violator" law in order permanently to confine people guilty of repeated violations of the felony law.

May Solve the Dilemma

Affirms Mrs. May Mackintosh Wife of Rotarian; Hamilton, Scotland

Tolstoy's story The Death of Ivan Ilyich concerns a judge in the lower courts of old Russia. Graphically he sums up the judge's official attitude. "Ivan Ilyich," he says, "had learned the art of excluding from all official business everything that had the sap of life in it."

Judge Gardner's article tells how to put meaning and the sap of life into the treatment of the

recidivist.

The judicial system, rightly, has regard, first of all, for the interests of the community, but, in order to fulfill its function on the highest level, there should be also regard for the interests of the individual. Does this pose an insoluble problem? Judge Gardner's proposal of the truly indeterminate sentence may well resolve the dilemma, although his is not a completely new concept.

In Scotland our Approved Schools have always employed the indeterminate sentence, with a fair measure of success. Offenders are never incarcerated for fixed periods. Date of release depends upon the recommendation of the headmaster. His decision is based upon reports from the staff, who are not warders, but specially trained teachers, living on the premises and sharing the work and recreational activities of the offenders. The staff, it is felt, are the people best fitted to assess when their charges are ready to leave.

Could a body of detached specialists do this for the repeatertype criminal? Surely the need is for specially trained people whose work with the recidivist would be akin to that of the teacher in the Approved School. After all, the meaning that has to be restored to the life of the recidivist is not an intellectual one, some new fact or discovery of the mind. On the contrary, the disorder, as Judge Gardner has shown, is more primitive and irrational. What the recidivist knows with his head, his heart cannot grasp. He requires skilled and continuous help to relate himself to his own life and to the lives of others around him. Only those who help him to do this can judge of his success, though ultimately the true test must be his return to the community and to normal life.

Yes-but with Prison Term

Says Parham H. Williams, Jr.
District Attorney;
Rotarian, Lexington, Miss.

NDETERMINATE sentence? Yes, but with a substantial minimum term of years to be served before the convict may qualify for "sociological evaluation."

The majority of repeater-type criminals are moral infants with no sense of social responsibility. These recidivists simply do not have the physiological equipment necessary to enable them to live within the standards of organized society. To sentence such a person to a term of years in a penal institution is simply to delay the perpetration of his next offense.

Why must society continue to expose itself to the almost certain depredations of this type of criminal? We have no hesitancy in segregating our mentally and physically ill, but we have yet to find the courage to accord the morally ill the treatment which both they and society deserve. A system of

indeterminate sentences, administered by trained, impartial, and nonpolitical bodies, would be a major step in elevating our penal codes to 20th Century standards.

But in considering such a system, we must not overlook the basic fact that the sentencing of a convicted criminal is, and should be, punishment to the individual concerned. I cannot concur with Judge Gardner's suggestion that if a certain offender "can be released with a reasonable probability that he will never again seriously offend society, let him return to society regardless of the seriousness of the crime itself." If we were to release certain homicide offenders merely because they "in all probability will never again offend the laws of society," we would be altering our standard of punitive values to an intolerable degree. The effect of this leniency would greatly detract from the value of the indeterminate sentence.

Thus arises my qualifying suggestion that a convicted offender be required to serve a substantial minimum term of years, the duration of which would be based on the seriousness of the crime, before becoming eligible for social evaluation. In this way the deterring quality of punishment would be combined with the humane reasonableness of the indeterminate sentence, with society being the prime beneficiary.

These Also Answered the Judge . . .

FROM all over the world came the letters (54 from nine countries) and many more than six merited publication. Three-fourths of the writers favored Judge Gardner's proposal, including a Pennsylvania prisoner, who wrote: "Certainly it would do much toward helping the recidivists . . . of which, unfortunately, I am one!" A district attorney noted the "soundness of having a determination by somebody who is in touch with the prisoner's record inside the penal institution. . . ." But the head of a State reformatory questioned "the desirability of a small group having such great power over the lives of others," and an Indian public-health official favoring a minimum sentence was sure "the infliction of punishment restrains others who are evil-minded." A former teacher in an English reform school believed a board such as Judge Gardner proposed "could create in the offender a sense of 'belonging' to people who care." A Canadian judge added that "the expert board must not be too expert; it must contain a leavening of rugged but human-hearted plain men," although he balked at no-maximum sentences for first offenders. Many others had suggestions of their own: a college student advocated nationally uniform criminal laws; a private investigator would place full-time psychiatrists in all city schools to halt the beginnings of crime; an Indiana Rotarian believes "we should staff our prisons (and it would be an economy for taxpayers) with a full corps of psychiatrists, physicians, social workers, and chaplains." And the wife of a Canadian Rotarian dairy farmer drew an interesting parallel between cows and men, noting that her husband would probably banish a "recidivist" cow that kept the herd in constant turmoil, but would keep a cow that mistakenly attacked him to protect her new-born calf.

Twin minarets of the 17th Century Blue Mosque pierce Istanbul's skyline. Nearly all Turks are Moslems.



TURKEY FACES UP

N the 35 years since Turkey has been free of Ottoman rule it has pushed forward a remarkable program of reform, modernization, and industrialization. Its

success as a republic in the politically complex Eastern Mediterranean region is largely a tribute to its 25 million people, who are making their strategically located land blossom with the fruits of hard work. Production of industrial crops has more than doubled in the last decade under the spur of land reform and mechanization. Women have come out from behind the traditional veil to work side by side with men in a social and economic revolution which has brought free education to the masses; the adoption of a democratic constitution and European-patterned penal, civil, and commercial codes; universal suffrage; and staple industries. Visit Turkey's larger cities today and you will find them modern, busy metropoli dominated by a responsible middle class, Western in dress and in outlook. In Ankara, the capital, and in Istanbul you will find thriving Rotary Clubs, whose members, like all Turkish citizens, are facing up in spirit and in deed to the monumental task of building the progressive, self-sustaining nation envisaged by Kemal Atatürk, founder of the republic.



A tobacco farmer of Bafra tends to his drying racks. Land reform, better methods have boosted agricultural production by more than half in the last decade.



In Istanbul, a Turkish soldier looks across the Bosphorus from Europe to Asia (see map). Turkey alone controls the strategic water passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.



As judge of the Supreme Court—the first woman in the world to achieve the position — Mrs. Melahat Ruacan typifies the importance accorded the woman's rôle in Turkey's social and economic progress. Women were veiled, had little status, in the waning days of the Ottoman Empire, which collapsed in 1909.



Every male serves two years in Turkey's halfmillion-man army, whose operation takes nearly half the nation's budget. Training is rigorous. A private gets about 32 cents a month.



The strong countenance of Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern Turkey, takes form under the chisel of sculptress Zerrin Bolukbasi. . . . (Below) A Turkish teacher takes her class on a field trip. Primary education is compulsory.



In 1957, Augustin J. Catoni (left), of Beirut, Lebanon, then First Vice-President of RI, delivers the charter to the Rotary Club of Istanbul, Secretary John A. Caouki accepting. Turkey's first Club was formed in 1954 in Ankara, the capital.



Turkey's national flag retained the half moon and star, ancient symbols of the Ottoman Empire, when the nation became a republic 35 years ago.



About one-fifth of Turkey's land area is under cultivation. The valuable Angora goat thrives on uplands in central part of nation.



Photo: IFA

A Day in the Hospital

By CHARLES A. MILLER

Secretary, Rotary Club Utica, N. Y.

TIS DARK and gloomy and the rain is peiting down. Your watch reads 6 A.M. and you think "What a day to sleep" as you scrooge down under the covers. But the lights go on and a cheery voice says, "Good morning; I've a pill for you." You are not interested in pills as such, but the good doctor has sent one and so you down it as the leader of a procession of some eight or nine which will follow during the day.

Again you doze but seem aware of something with no taste under your tongue. These hospital thermometers have no flavors. It is extracted and again you subside only to be aware that soft fingers are holding your wrist. But there is something so professional about the touch: you get no thrill and the pulse never wavers.

You drop back and are becoming quite snoozy again when on go the lights and another cheerful soul asks, "How about your wash water?" A basin of warm water, a cake of soap, some mouth wash, a clean wash cloth, and a towel are deposited and up comes the head of the bed. You decide there is no use interfering with the routine and so you wash away the sleep, straighten up, and look the gloomy day in the face.

Down the corridor come two little gals in blue bearing jingling trays



with your breakfast. Life takes on added interest as you open the softboiled egg, so sanitary, wrapped in the hen's original package, and you think with appreciation of the faithful wife of 50 years who makes things so easy. You peck open the shell and think of the "do-it-yourself" program a couple weeks ago. You'd like a bit of pepper but no amount of jiggling, pounding, or shaking produces a single pep. You're . determined no pepper box is going to get you down and so you finally pry off the top. And do you get pepper! Whoosh, all over the lot. Ah-choo! But when the tray gets back to the kitchen they say, "That guy in 330 must be lined with asbestos."

You close your eyes and are aroused by another angel of mercy who says, "How about your bed bath?" Is that something! And when they finish kneading those tired back muscles, applying a rubbing solution, and finally powdering you like a sugar doughnut, you relax with a feeling of appreciation for hospitals and hospital folks—and doze.

"Clink, putt, putt; clink, putt, putt, putt." The gas engine directly below the window finally catches and the steady purring tells you the construction men are mixing plaster and concrete for the addition. Occasionally someone hammers and you count the blows that sink the nails and wonder why two men don't hammer and get the job done quicker.

A likely-looking lad sticks his head in the door and asks if you want a newspaper. You get one. Then comes the smiley doctor, who tells you your charts show satisfactory progress and departs, giving you a friendly pat. About this time comes the lady with her hands filled with mail and then a gorgeous bouquet from the Rotary Club. You are quite overcome with these expressions of sympathy and regard and amazed at the number of people who took time to express concern.

The little gals in blue appear promptly with lunch. Afternoon sees visitors who speed up the morale, and after supper more until at bedtime one reclines tired and happy.

As the lights are dimmed, you think of the hospitals, the doctors, and the army of trained helpers. You think of the happy parents who left that day with their baby who had been there since it was born and had undergone three operations. You think of the little lad sitting patiently with both eyes bandaged. You remember that just beyond you the little shrine with the burning candle on the dresser represents the faith of those dearest to the occupant of that room, and as you drift away you pray appreciation to the doctors and nurses, and ask that to men's skill and devotion there be added a readiness to follow Divine guidance, and, to their hearts, a compassion like that of the Great Physician who ministered both lovingly and without favor.



Shrine of the Ages NEAR the rim of Arizona's Grand Canyon, that mile-deep gorge which lays open to man the history of the earth, an all-faith chapel will be erected to the glory of the Creator of that history. Work on the first unit of the structure, which is appropriately named the Shrine of the Ages, is scheduled to start this Spring. In order not to change the appearance of the canyon itself, the building will be much farther from the south rim than it is in the artist's conception at the left—at least 200 yards.

Thousands of humble folk have sent money to help build the chapel. A little church in Japan mailed \$8.50 to the fund. A housemaid sent \$5. A small Catholic church in Mexico sent \$20. An arthritic elevator operator sent his savings for two months—\$2. An Australian soldier mailed the last

money he possessed, about one dollar. Support of the project has come from members of the Rotary Club of Grand Canyon, Arizona, including David Turello, vice-president of the non-profit chapel corporation, and Rotary Club President Grant A. Wedoff, its treasurer.

The Shrine's construction will be of steel and colorful native stone. Three main altars will be kept in readiness at all times—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—each capable of being put in place in two minutes via hydraulic lifts. All faiths will be welcome to use the building.

Most of the congregation is expected to come from the million and more tourists who visit the Canyon each year.

-Oren Arnold

The View from the Top of the Pyramid

By ADLY Y. ANDRAOS Lawyer; Rotarian, Cairo, Egypt



IT IS the historical and geographical destiny of the Middle East to

be the crossroad between past and present, between East and West.

In this rôle of bringing men together, as a meeting place on friendly ground, the Rotary Clubs can offer an important contribution; this contribution can only be constructive and beneficial.

Our region has its own quarrels. We do not deny it. These are family quarrels: violent, not mortal. They are generally an inheritance of the past, tenacious and recurrent. They can be overcome. Toleration is part of our character. Every Rotage Chib in town or in the process. tary Club in town or in the prov-inces is a living example of the mutual deference a Rotarian mani-

fests for his neighbor's creed.

Long before the term of "co-existence" came into our everyday vocabulary, the thing was practiced in our most remote villages.

Is it not the characteristic of the older civilizations to be able to live side by side, without encroaching on one another

Perhaps I would make my mean-

ing more palatable by adopting a comparison. You will not object if choose my example among things

Egyptian.

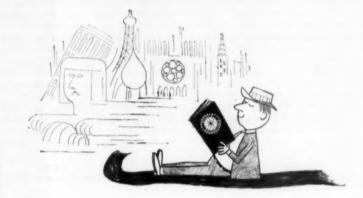
When you are at the foot of the great Pyramid, you can only see the side which faces you. If I am on the opposite side, I only see the face opposite to you. We have no chance of viewing things with the chance of viewing things with the same eye as long as we continue to remain on our positions. But if by chance we decide climbing to the top of the Pyramid, whatever be our start, we are sure to meet at the summit.

It is from the summit, by a higher view of things, that men of divergent trends of thought can find a ground of common understanding.

ground of common understanding.
Rotary invites its members to
climb the great Pyramid. But it is
a symbolic pyramid: the steps are
the rules of Rotarian friendship. At
all ages we can climb that high
without losing breath.
And when we reach the top, a
magnificent panorama will be laid

before our eyes: the serene horizon of understanding and friendship.

We're Invited



Official Directory sounds quite uninviting, Names and addresses are not too exciting. But RI Directory, fifty-eight-fifty-nine Stirs up ideas that tingle the spine. Nine thousand, nine hundred and two invitations, To meetings in well over one hundred nations! Invited to Nome, Nagasaki, and Cairo, To London, Toronto, and Cleveland, Ohio! To Hong Kong and Paris and points east and west, To Belfast, Calcutta, Helsinki, and Brest, To Glasgow, Chicago, and Swiss Neuchâtel, To place names that sound like an old college yell: Mullumbimby, Coolangatta, Korumburra, Woolloongabba,

Goondiwindi, Otahuhu, Whakatane, Wagga Wagga! We could not accept all these kind invitations, Or we'd never be done with our peregrinations. We'll settle for visits to make up attendance, But we'll keep other Clubs in our constant remembrance For these names mean people in all sorts of places, And dots on the map change to Rotary faces. Each Club is a center for fellowship true, Each Club has a job for its members to do, But let us remember they're meeting as well, In Lahore, in Bangkok, and in Aix-la-Chappelle!

> -Moir A. J. Waters Rotarian Burlington, Ont., Canada

Trade-a Path to Peace in the Pacific *

THE PHILIPPINES realizes fully that in order to be a worthy contributor to world peace and security, it must first attain progress and prosperity within its shores. Typical of all underdeveloped areas, my country is endeavoring to erect an industrial base, tap its internal market, and trade on a mutually beneficial basis with other nations.

Today one of our greatest problems is mass unemployment. Yearly our employable population grows. Opportunities, however, are limited. Our only hope in providing employment for this steadily increasing class of unemployed is through industrialization. For many years our country has had an agrarian economy. We have raised agricultural products for export and we have been importing much of our consumer needs, As is very well known, our trading relations have been mainly with the United States. The existence of a ready market for our agricultural commodities in the United States together with the preferential treatment given these products have made us dependent on the American market. Moreover, we failed to develop other sectors of our economy, thus making us merely a raw-material exporting and a consumer-goods-importing nation. The dollar resources which we have earned through our raw-material exports have largely been dissipated by our purchases of both essential and nonessential goods which could have been produced by local manufacturers.

We are today experiencing the growing pains of economic development. We suffer from a chronic foreign-exchange problem which delays our industrialization program because of the lack of dollars for the purchase of capital goods, machinery, and raw materials. Lately there has been a great debate on how The Philippines can solve the multifarious problems which beset us. The present administration is exploring new fields for trading opportunities. I am sure that the American people will not interpret any departure on our part from the traditional patterns of trade as a sign of the weakening of the bonds between our two countries. The fact is that our market in the United States is a limited one, governed as it is by restrictive quotas. We thus have to diversify our markets in order to give our export industries an opportunity to

Merely to rely on the market of the United States is to peg our agricultural export industries to a static production level which would lead to stagnation.

By ROBERTO VILLANUEVA

Past President, Chamber of Industries; President, Bolinao Electronics Corp.; Rotarian, Manila, The Philippines

The changing pattern of our trade with the United States will then be characterized by diminishing exports of quota-restricted products to the United States and a similar decrease of imports from that country of goods which our new industries have been producing. We have come to the realization that unless we produce many of our own needs, we shall forever be dependent on outside sources for finished goods. Moreover, unless we industrialize, our unemployment problem will continue to plague us. Our problem, therefore, is to export more in order to relieve the drain on our foreignexchange resources because of the demands of economic development. At the same time we have to restrict certain importations in order to protect our new industries.

The present Government administration is surveying markets in Asia and Europe. We are exploring the possibility of widening our markets in these

* This article complements the five which appeared under this title in The Rotarian for January . . . and actually should have appeared among them. The fact that it did not is chargeable to a series of frustrating circumstances and in no way to the author. Its appearance now is perhaps more timely than it would have been earlier for the trade problems of The Philippines have in recent weeks become international headline news.—Editors.

areas in return for capital goods which we need in our industrialization program. Trade with the advanced nations will continue because we produce raw materials needed by the industries of these nations. Also, our Asian neighbors produce goods which we import from the West and at the same time need goods that we ourselves produce. From this situation we can discover a complementariness among nations possessing parallel economies which we propose to exploit for our mutual advantage.

It is hoped by many of our countrymen that the United States will see its way to revising some of its economic policies that today adversely affect our developmental schemes. There is agitation in almost all segments of the population to review our present economic relationship with the United States. I hope the traditional benevolence of the American people will result in aiding a stanch ally.

European currency developments are being noted in our country with great interest because of our plans to build up our opportunities in that area. Just like other countries, we suffer from dollar shortages. Thus the multiple currency reserve system is being studied as a way out of our exchange difficulties. Economic coöperation among Asian nations is reflected by moves among raw-materials producers to combine efforts in the stabilization of the prices of primary commodities. For it is the lack of stability in the world prices of these commodities that affect our economies adversely.

Like our neighbors we are developing a class of traders whose knowledge of commodity movements and international financial transactions is expanding. The experience that they are acquiring will help us greatly in widening our trade opportunities. We realize that trade is one means of developing contacts among nations. Trade is a necessary condition to bring all countries to a greater level of prosperity. It will also stimulate a sense of responsibility leading to world amity. In due time The Philippines will be able to solve its industrial and financial problems and thus be a worthy contributor to world peace and security. It cannot, however, attain this in isolation. It needs the help of its neighbors and other friendly nations. Trade is one avenue of cooperation and this is one aspect of its economy which it expects to develop and expand.



The President

in a World of Beauty and 10,000 Rotary Clubs



While on a Rotary visit in Hawaii in October, President Randall more-than-obliging poses with representatives of five of the races which live on the Islands (from the left): Japanese, Chinese, Caucasian, Korean, and part-Hawaiian.

THE axis of the world," said Oliver Wendell Holmes, "sticks out visibly through the center of each and every town or city." Last November, 53 years, eight months, and 21 days after the first Rotary Club was founded in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., the axis of the Rotary world clearly protruded from the trading port town of Mandvi, India, where 25 businessmen had formed the 10,000th Rotary Club. Rotary's President, Clifford A. Randall, who was present in that country for the recent Asia Regional Conference in Delhi, personally delivered the charter... and the first of many congratulatory messages (see photos below).... A few weeks earlier, while the President and his wife were visiting the Rotary Clubs of Hawaii, some of the 400 Rotarians and wives who gathered to greet them at a gala dinner in the Reef Hotel in Waikiki asked him to pose for the photograph above... comely proof that their Islands truly are a crossroads of the world where many races live in harmony. For more about the President, see page 25.

The charter President of Rotary's 10,000th Club—Mandvi, India—Satish B. Dhru (left), receives the charter from President Randall. District Governor Harsukhbhai S. Sanghvi is in the center. . . . (Below) Special Representative Biharibhai Anantani, of sponsoring Bhuj Rotary Club, addresses the meeting.



Speaking of BOOKS

These are tools: for sportsmen, speakers, gardeners, amateur botanists, and zoologists.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

Do YOU COLLECT guns or coins?
Do you enjoy cooking, gardening, skiing, boating? Have you tried making
pottery? Do you like to walk in the
woods and fields and know what you
are seeing?

Books are tools—among other things. This month our shelf is devoted to books meant to be used, in all these fields of interest and many others.

Most of these are books of purely practical usefulness. I want to recommend first of all, however, an unpretentious little book which seems to me notably useful at a higher level: Equal Justice under Law: The American Legal System, by Carroll C. Moreland. Two statements are made in the brief preface of this book which I believe you will, upon reflection, agree are true. The first is that "Of all the phases of life in the United States, perhaps the one least clearly understood is the administration of justice through the courts." Agreed? The second statement: "Yet the legal system of this country is the most important instrument in the maintenance of the American way of life." Agreed again? This book accomplishes with most extraordinary conciseness, clarity, and urbanity the purpose announced for it in his introduction by David F. Maxwell, president of the American Bar Association; he says that it "supplies the information necessary to an understanding of the operation of our legal system, and adds the vital attribute of true understanding to [the reader's] mental picture of the courts." The real and high usefulness of this book-to schools and colleges, to study groups of various kinds, to very many of us as individual citizens-seems clear.

All of us participate in meetings, and most of us sooner or later are faced with the obligation to preside at meetings of one kind or another. How to Hold a Better Meeting, by Frank Snell, is especially directed to the needs of those who must conduct business conferences—the vital meetings of small groups of department heads or other executives which are so notable a feature of mod-

ern business organization. It is vigorously written, specific, and seems to me sensible. The Conduct of Meetings, by G. H. Stanford, is more general in application. It seems to me one of the best books in its field I have ever seen.

Those who speak at meetingswhether they be amateurs or professionals and whether the meetings be large or small-may find useful ammunition in The New Speaker's Treasury of Wit and Wisdom, edited by Chicago, Illinois, Rotarian Herbert V. Prochnow, of whose earlier The Public Speaker's Treasure Chest more than 200,000 copies have been sold. If you use this book, don't present as fact the "bathtub story" which it contains (about the origin and introduction of bathtubs in the United States): a hoax which H. L. Mencken himself (its author) labored for 30 years, in vain, to expose and squelch.

The Gun Collector's Handbook of Values, by Charles Edward Chapel, now in its fourth revision, is primarily for the serious collector. For him it would seem indispensable. Its contents are arranged to cover more than 20 types of weapons. Descriptions are concise and clear, and there are many excellent plates. How to Build a Coin Collection, by Fred Reinfeld, on the other hand, is a book for the beginner-a little book so well organized, so clearly written, and so rich in excellent illustrations that it almost persuades me to start collecting! Certainly it will delight anyone who is starting out in this interesting field.

I have always held that cooking is or can be an art, as well as a universally interesting and undeniably important activity. I have enjoyed reading many of the recipes collected by Raymond R. Camp in Game Cookery—a book which should have special appeal for any man who fancies himself as a cook, as well as for many women. For 20 years conductor of the Wood, Field, and Stream column of the New York Times, Camp had exceptional opportunity to collect superior recipes for game dishes. He explains that he has put these into a

book in "what might be termed the 'crusading spirit.'" He is convinced that very little of the game taken and eaten each year is properly prepared. Some of these recipes are elaborate, others simple. Almost all are mouthwateringly attractive—and they are clear, definite, complete.

Cooking with Casseroles and Cooking with a Foreign Accent are twin books in a new format which seems very good to me—certain to lie open, easy to prop up or stand up. There are many attractive pictures, and the recipes themselves seem to me admirably varied, practical, and promising in two popular fields of home cookery.

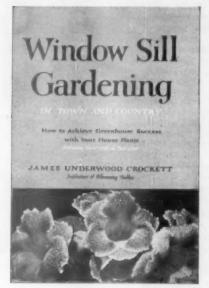
Recently I saw several examples of a friend's work in pottery and ceramics—



"More crimes against the palate are committed in the name of game cookery ..." notes the author of this manual designed to teach game cooking simply.

a new enthusiasm for her as for many other Americans. Ceramics-And How to Decorate Them, by Joan B. Priolo, seems to me both exceptionally attractive, with its many illustrations-more than 30 in color-and exceptionally usable. It gives needful information and advice for the beginner in work with clay, and proceeds to detailed explanation, with exact photographs for each step, of decoration of ceramics by a dozen different methods. A Book of Pottery, by Henry Varnum Poor, is a very rich book in every way. It offers personal experiences and also personal views and convictions of a distinguished American artist in this and other fields, and in equal abundant measure practical suggestions on almost every aspect of the potter's craft. The very numerous illustrations include some extremely beautiful examples of Poor's own

The seasons for boating and for skiing don't overlap. I realize: for many of the readers of these pages these next suggestions will be too early for the one, a bit late for the other so far as this year is concerned. Medical Emergencies in Pleasure Boating, by Nicholas C. Leone, M.D., and Elisabeth C. Phillips, R.N., seems an especially wellconsidered and inclusive work, which has the further and great virtues of simplicity and clarity. The range of emergencies for which appropriate measures are indicated includes snake bite, lightning, and fractures. There are good drawings to accompany the brief and extremely clear text. The New In-



A guide for those who like the idea of having living flowers and plants in the house at all seasons of the year is this Rotarian's how-to-do-it book.

vitation to Skiing, by Fred Iselin and A. C. Spectorsky, is a freshly revised and enlarged edition of a widely accepted work. With no faintest intention of learning to ski, I have enjoyed this book because of the lively text and the photographs which range from the humorous to the highly dramatic.

How to Raise and Train a Beagle, by Mary Alice Ward and Sara M. Barbaresi, is one of nearly a score of exceptionally attractive small manuals-each for one of the popular breeds of dogs with one, I'm pleased to note, for the owner of a "mixed breed" puppy. These books contain many illustrations both in color and in black and white, and they are written in a way that makes them at once distinctly readable and definitely usable.

With the longer days and the warmer sun the thoughts and steps of many of

us will turn more and more to the outof-doors: to gardens, lawns, and the woods and fields. For most of us these are amateur avocations, but for some they are professional vocations. For these a book of outstanding authority, completeness, and practical value is the Grounds Maintenance Handbook, by Herbert S. Conover, of which a second edition has appeared. The author is landscape architect for the New York Power Authority, Subjects covered, from the standpoint of effective largescale operations, include turf, trees, equipment, weeds, maintenance of roads, walks, and picnic areas, and even that of public relations. There are pictures in extraordinary profusion and interest.

Perhaps we think of house plants as primarily a Winter interest, but Window Sill Gardening, by James Underwood Crockett, a Concord, Massachusetts, Rotarian, shows that there are both duties and rewards the year around for the window-sill gardener. Very rarely have I found a book about flowers that seemed to me so effective and satisfying in fulfillment of its purpose. The brief chapters on African violets, gloxinias, geraniums, and many other kinds of house plants—as well as on general matters of light, water, soil, and the likeare positive, pointed, definite.

In some parts of the United States. care of the rose garden or the individual rose bush will be already beginning as this issue reaches readers. In all parts of the world are men and women who love roses and grow them, at varying levels of ambitiousness and of success. Cyclopedia of Roses and Rose Culture, by Harcourt P. Champneys and Carl Withmer, offers much to any who share this interest. Its directions for setting and pruning, its prescriptions for feeding and protection, are admirably definite and fully up to date.

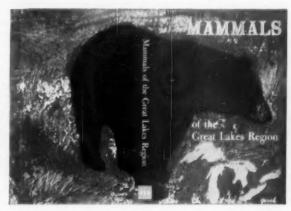
From the plants of the house and the shrubs of the garden to those of the woods and fields are steps that most of us will take during the coming months. For many of us there's a keen pleasure in being able to name what we see. Even if we lack training in botany, we can do this for trees and shrubs with the new volume in the admirable Peterson Field Guide Series, A Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs, by George A. Petrides. Simple, definite descriptions employing easily recognized "field marks" and very many drawings make this an extremely usable book. The same fine features mark Roger Conant's Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians in the same series.

Finally I want to give special recommendation to Mammals of the Great Lakes Region, by William H. Burt, professor of zoology at the University of Michigan. This book offers a combination of scientific precision and "understandable for everyone" writing so remarkable that it is all but unique. The owner of this book can learn a great deal of the science of zoology from It. He can go into the field and really identify the animals he encounters. For each species there is an excellent little portrait-drawing, and a map showing distribution both in the Great Lakes Region and in the United States.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
Equal Justice under Law. Carroll C. Moreland (Oceana, \$2.75).—How to Hold a Better Meeting, Frank Snell (Harper, \$2.95).—The Conduct of Meetings, G. H. Stanford (Oxford, \$3.25).—The New Speaker's Treasury, Heirbert V. Prochnow (Harper, \$4.95).—The Gun Collector's Handbook of Values, Charles Edward Chapel (Coward-McCann, \$10).—How to Build a Coin Collection, Fred Reinfeld (Sterling, \$2.50).—Game Cookery, Raymond R. Camp (Coward-McCann, \$4.95).—Cooking with Casseroles, Cooking with a Foreign Accent (Lane, each \$2.75, both \$4.95).—Ceramics, Joan B. Priolio (Sterling, \$5.95).—A Book of Pottery, Henry Varnum Poor (Prentice-Hall, \$7.50).—Medical Emergencies in Pleasure Boating, Leone and Phillips (Denlinger, Middleburg, Va., \$2.95).—The New Invitation to Skäng, Iselin and Spectorsky (Simon & Schuster, \$4.95).—How to Raise and Train a Beagle, Ward and Barnaresi (Sterling, paper \$1; cloth \$2).—Grounds Maintenance Handbook, Herbert S. Conover (Dodge, \$10.75).—Window Sill Gardening, James Underwood Crockett (Doubleday, \$2.95).—Cyclopedia of Roses and Rose Culture, Champneys and Withmer (Prentice-Hall, \$7.50).—Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs, George A. Petrides (Houghton Miffin, \$3.96).—Mammals of the Great Lakes Region, William H. Burt (University of Michigan Press, \$4.75).

The big game of the North Woods as well as the smaller game of the prairies is covered with "scientific precision and 'understandable for everyone' writing" in William H. Burt's Mammals of the Great Lakes Region.



PEEPS at Things to Come By ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

- Folding Sawhorse Legs. Constructed of high tensile-strength aluminum alloy, new folding sawhorse legs provide excellent load-carrying abilities combined with lightness. Tests have shown these legs to withstand loads in excess of 1,000 pounds per pair of legs. A twin locking system holds the legs securely in either the folded or the unfolded position. They have skid-resistant and nonmarking rubber feet, and are made in 20-inch and 30-inch heights.
- Movable Walls. Designed for college, industrial-plant, and laboratory use, new walls made from specially processed asphalt board surfaced on both sides with asbestos-cement sheeting look permanent but actually they can be readily moved. The movable walls are rigid and fire resistant, with good acoustical value. They require no paint or preservative material, and yet provide a suitable surface should decorative painting or other finish be desired. Almost anything can be attached to them: electrical wiring, mechanical processing, benches, blackboards, maps, pipe clamps, or brackets.
 - Convenient Carrier. A patented all-aluminum constructed milk-carton carrier accommodates six one-quart cartons when fully opened or three when only one side is opened. It has a plastic handle, weighs one pound, and folds into a compact one-by-10½-inch shape. Although intended primarily for carrying milk cartons, it can be used for carrying cold drinks, bottled goods, cans, etc.
- Meat with Less Fat. Something new in the beef and lamb business is a patented liquid feed supplement. It permits the feeding of larger amounts of roughages and smaller amounts of grain than usual. In the rumen of a beef or lamb, feed is digested by billions of microorganisms and protozoa. This new supplement provides these microorganisms with the factors they need to build protein and carbohydrates, to digest highcellulose roughage, and to carry on processes that give ruminants optimum nutrition for economical weight gains. It is said that more protein is formed. and white fat is deposited as marbling in the tissues, rather than waste cover
- Helistops. Officials of major cities are preparing for the day when helicopters will be landing on downtown buildings. Building codes must be modernized to provide requirements for helistops. These would be points, either at ground level or atop buildings, where helicopters could land to pick up or discharge passengers. One-man helicopter com-

- muter-executives could land and take off after a day at the office. The helistops, in contrast to full-scale heliports, would not provide facilities for fuelling or servicing helicopters. Perhaps the time will come when there will be helicopter parking lots—why not "helilots"?
- Test-to-Destruction, Future commercial jet air travellers will be reassured to know that a "test-to-destruction" recently proved that a new jet aircraft will take the most severe punishment normally expected. According to Planes, the static test, made on the ground, covered every part of the aircraft and required 15 months to complete. In the final destruction test, loads were applied by hydraulic jacks. The wings of the aircraft were bent upward 121/2 feet, while on a previous test the wings had been deflected downward about four feet-a total movement of more than 16 feet. The aircraft, designed to withstand loads 50 percent greater than expected, exceeded that expectation by 10 percent before failure.
- Chemically Altered Foods. The impact of chemistry on food production and processing is being felt in many ways, and its significance will be even greater in the future. Not only are chemicals now used to multiply, improve, and preserve the products yielded by Nature, but chemical treatments are being applied to modify them so as to enhance their functional qualities. Actual chemical derivatives of starch now are available which possess certain properties

better adapted to some food uses than natural cornstarch. Vegetable oils are modified by chemical treatments to impart to them better use characteristics. The possibility of retaining high levels of essential fatty acids in oils so modified is foreseen in the event that future research should establish beyond doubt the postulated relationship between unsaturated essential fatty acids and heart disease. The acetylation of natural fats

New doors of usefulness and enjoyment for the seriously disabled and paralysed are opened by this durable device which fits any head size. Painting, operating an electric typewriter, writing, and turning pages are possible by slight movements of the head. and their many possible uses in processed foods, the possibility of hydroxyethylation of cereal flours to yield cooked pastes with improved properties, and many other chemically modified foods or food ingredients may be anticipated.

- Foliar Feeding. Trees often are surrounded by concrete, asphalt, or some other impervious material which makes fertilizing a problem. Injecting the fertilizer in the small open area from various angles will help but most of the roots are not reached. According to The Horticultural Newsletter, such trees are ideal subjects for foliar feeding. Soluble fertilizer can be sprayed on occasionally. It is better to feed a little at a time, rather than giving the tree more than it can use all at once.
- Reinforced Plastic Building Material.

 Cooler, more livable plastic patios are said to be possible now with the development of a new type of structural panel made with aluminum foil and fiberglass. An inner layer of perforated, embossed aluminum foil screens out more than 80 percent of the sun's heat. At the same time the material permits light to pass through in soft, diffused form, keeping the patio area light and shadowless. It also has wide possibilities in decorative design, particularly for room dividers, sliding panels, partitions, and other interior applications. The new panel is claimed to be much stronger than a standard plastic panel, and can withstand extreme wind or snow loads when used on a patio. According to the maker, it can be applied with ordinary hand tools.

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.





Namastay!

IT'S a wondrously varied world. Take just the little matter of how people greet each other. In Japan it is with a bow-the deeper, the greater the respect. In the Maori community of New Zealand it is with a rubbing of noses, one against another. In China it is a self-handclasp beneath a partial bow. In lands of the West it is a two-person handshake, light to mighty.

In Middle Asia, where these ladies live, the greeting is likely to be what in Hindi is called the namaskar. Palms together. Fingers pointing upward. If you're meeting an equal, your hands are at the level shown in these photos. If you are greeting a superior, your fingertips are at eye level. If you are saluting Deity, then your pressed palms are above your head. And with the gesture, in Hindi, you say, "Namastay!"-which connotes "welcome," "how do you do?" and other things, but literally means "I salute you."

These ladies, by the way, are Mrs. R. L. Sahni, of Delhi, India, and Mrs. J. H. F. Jayasuriya, of Colombo, Ceylon, both wives of Rotarians. They are seen as they met at Rotary's recent Asia Regional Conference in Delhi.

World understanding grows out of little things as well as large ones . . . a fact to consider during World Understanding Week, which Rotary's President here bids you celebrate this month.



An Invitation to World Understanding Week

March 15-21, 1959

Dear Fellow Rotarian:

Understanding is the need of our times: understanding of the new world that science has created and understanding between peoples of different countries who must learn to live together if mankind is to survive and move to higher levels.

Rotary, through its genius for personal acquaintance, has much to contribute. If Rotarians around the world will exercise this genius, their efforts can match the need. By rethinking the great issues, by establishing contact with peoples abroad, by involving large numbers of people in their own communities in an active quest for international understanding, Rotary Clubs can rise to this occasion.

So I am inviting you and your Rotary Club to take part in a simultaneous world-wide effort during the week of March 15-21, 1959. I know that I can count on you to make this first observance of

World Understanding Week significant through the program at your Club meeting, by using Targets for Today to get in touch with Rotary Clubs of other lands, and by bringing the non-Rotarians of your community into conference on the great issues through the "Into Their Shoes" program that is arousing so much interest.

At the beginning of this Rotary year, we set for ourselves the goal of finding our personal paths to peace. Many of you, I hope, have found your paths and are following them. For you, and for all other Rotarians, a new incentive is given in World Understanding Week.

> Riffordskandall CLIFFORD A. RANDALL

President of Rotary International

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records

BED of Roses. An article in a recent Issue of Success Unlimited magazine tells how John S. Armstrong, an Ontario, Calif., Rotarian, achieved horticultural fame in southern California. He arrived there almost 70 years ago as a youth of 23 "with a tubercular cough and \$6" to seek his health and fortune. He found both. "Today, clear-eyed and mentally alert at 92," the magazine reports, "he is a legendary symbol of success in southern California, and is widely known throughout the United States and Canada as founder of the famous Armstrong Nurseries. His Armstrong rose creations have won more all-American awards than the roses of any other breeder in the world . . . he has played a major rôle in making southern California a place of rare beauty." One of two charter members of the Rotary Club of Ontario who still attend, he's also been extremely active in community affairs.

Long-Life Recipe. "If I hadn't worked continuously, I'd be dead," says 96-yearold Frank N. BECKETT, SR., a charter member of the Rotary Club of Calais,

Me. Although he gets to work at 6 in the morning, he can be seen in his retail store waiting on customers many nights at 10 P.M. "I never spent much time worrying, either," he says, and "I never knowingly wronged anyone," suggesting that a clear



Beckett

conscience helps one enjoy a long life. Today he is helped in his business of wholesaling, retailing, bottling, and candy making by two sons, two nephews, two grandnephews, and a niece-all partners in the firm-but he's still very much at the helm, still too young to retire.

Newsboys Abroad. Ever since 1933, when it sent some of its newspaper carrier boys, winners of a circulation contest, to the Chicago World's Fair, the Reading, Pa., Eagle-Times has at Intervals sponsored trips for its newsboys. This year's tour was the most extensive yet. Accompanied by JOSEPH A. ABEY, the paper's circulation director and a Past Director of Rotary International, and four other adults, four teen-age newsboys travelled to Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, Uruguay, Brazil, Trinidad, the British West Indies, and Puerto Rico. Throughout the 22-day tour, newspapers and Government officials gave the boys VIP (Very Important Person) treatment. In Montevideo, Uru-

guay, they were greeted by the late JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS, Past President of Rotary International, and in Lima, Peru, by Adan Vargas, Past Rotary International Director. They received an enthusiastic reception at a consolidated girls' school in Santiago, Chile, and another at a boys' school in Lima, Peru; as the group left the boys' school, students shouted, "Hurrah, Americans!" The group visited shelters for homeless boys in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Bogotá, Colombia, and were impressed throughout their trip by the many beautiful new buildings they saw and the friendly people they met. As a result of the tour, thousands of Ibero-Americans became better acquainted with American youth, either through meeting or reading in their newspapers about the boys from Reading.

Rotarian Honors, The Emperor of Japan has awarded a blue merit medal to Dr. M. Irako, of Omi-Hachiman, Japan, for his voluntary and untiring medical services, by weekly visits during the past 23 years to a doctorless island with 800 inhabitants. Another Omi-Hachiman Rotarian, T. UEDA, was recently given a special honor from the Attorney General for his 25 years of service as a faithful notary public. . . . President of the Michigan State Bar is RAYMOND H. DRESSER, of Sturges, Mich., a Past District Governor of Rotary International. ELDON LUM, of Wahpeton, No. Dak., has been appointed a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. . . . The American Chemical Society's seldom-given Charles Lathrop Parsons Award for "distinguished public service" has gone to Dr. Roger ADAMS, of Urbana, Ill., who was also hailed, in a recent newspaper article, as "one of the two or three greatest living organic . . . Service clubs of Fort chemists." Collins, Colo., have



Morgan

named WILLIAM E. Morgan, president of Colorado State University, "community builder of the year. . . . New member, of one of the joint committees of the Council of Professional Practice of the American Hospital Association is W. KEVIN HEGARTY.

Bakersfield, Calif., hospital administrator. Forrest Frick, also of Bakersfield, Calif., has been named "Farmer of the Year" by the local Kiwanis Club for his unceasing work in behalf of supplemental water for the fertile area of California's San Joaquin Valley.

Named "coach of the year" by the Football Writers Association of America



Jet-propelled schoolmaster Turner C. Rogers (see item), now a two-star general and U. S. Air Force ROTC chief.

was PAUL F. DIETZEL, of Baton Rouge, La., whose Louisiana State University football team had its first unbeaten, untied season in half a century. . . . Decorated with the Commander Cross in the Order of St. Olav by Norway's King OLAV V Was CONRAD BONNEVIE-SVENDSEN, of Oslo, Norway, a Past First Vice-President of Rotary International.

Jet Schoolmaster. Director of one of the biggest schools in the world is Major GENERAL TURNER C. ROGERS, a Rotarian in Montgomery, Ala. (formerly a Rotarian in Glendale, Ariz.), and Commandant of the U.S. Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps. As such, he directs the activities of detachments located at 179 universities and colleges in 48 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. A total of 80,000 cadets are enrolled in the parttime program, which supplies the Air Force with 80 percent of its young officers. General Rogers, 46, a West Point





A silver bowl for a fellow nurseryman and Rotarian—Henry B. Chase, Hunts-ville, Ala.—is presented by 1957-58 RI President Charles G. Tennent on behalf of the Southern Nurserymen's behalf of the Southern Nurserymen's Association to the winner's nephew, Henry H. Chase, also of Huntsville. It's the Slater Wight Award, presented each year to the one who "has contrib-uted most to preserving a high stand-ard of nursery ethics in the South."

REPORT:

Nominating Committee for President proposes candidates for two years.

STARTING July 1, 1950, Rotary International will have a President and a President-Elect as a result of a change made in the Constitutional documents at the 1958 Convention. The Nominating Committee for President of RI has named the Rotarians pictured here as its choices for these positions.

The Committee reported these choices on January 23 at the end of its two-day meeting in the Central Office of Rotary International in Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Provisions relating to nomination of candidates for the Presidency by Rotary Clubs are unchanged. If no nomination is received by the General Secretary of RI on or before March 15, the President of RI will declare the men named by the Nominating Committee to be, respectively, the President-Nominee for 1959-60 and the President-Nominee for 1960-61. If one or more nominations are received from Rotary Clubs and stand until March 25, then all Nominees will be announced to the Clubs and will be balloted upon at the 1959 Convention in New York, N. Y., in June. The Nominating Committee for President for 1961-62 and for the years thereafter will nominate only one candidate-he for President in the Rotary year commencing on July 1 in the next succeeding calendar year.

The new plan leaves the office of President unchanged. It provides that the President-Elect shall serve as a member of the Board for the year preceding his term as President, and that the Immediate Past President of RI shall not serve on the Board.



Harold T. Thomas, of Auckland, New Zealand, the Nominee of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for the year 1959-60.

Harold T. Thomas, a furniture retailer of Auckland, New Zealand, is the choice of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1959-60. The Committee made the nomination at its meeting in Evanston, Ill., in January.

Rotarian Thomas is chairman of the board of directors of Maple Holdings, Ltd., a furniture company in Auckland, and is also chairman of a chain of retail stores selling fashions. He is past chairman of the New Zealand Furniture and Furnishing Retailers Trade Group and of the Auckland Furniture and Furnishing Retailers Trade Group.

A Past President of the Rotary Club of Auckland, he has been a member of that Club since 1923. He has served Rotary International as First Vice-President, as Director, as District Governor, and as a Committee Chairman and member.

Rotarian Thomas is a member of the executive council of the Auckland Branch of the United Nations Association of New Zealand.



J. Edd McLaughlin, of Ralls, Tex., U.S.A., the Nominee of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for the year 1960-61.

J. Edd McLaughlin, a banker of Ralls, Tex., is the choice of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1960-61. The Committee made the nomination at its meeting in Evanston, Ill., in January.

Rotarian McLaughlin is president and director of the Security State Bank and Trust Company in Ralls, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, and a past director of the Central American Life Insurance Company of Lubbock, Tex. He is a past president of the Cap Rock Bankers Association and the South Plain Bankers Association.

A Past President of the Rotary Club of Ralls, he has been a member of that Club since 1928, when it was organized. He has served Rotary International as Director, as District Governor, and as a Committee Chairman and member.

Rotarian McLaughlin is a member of the Executive Council of South Plains Area of the Boy Scouts and a past director of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society.

and Air War College graduate, has an outstanding combat record. He is also adept at peaceful pursuits; while Commander of Luke Air Force Base in Arizona he won State-wide recognition for his work on behalf of increased goodwill between the Air Force and civilians. In the Montgomery Rotary Club he is doing an outstanding job as Chairman of the International Contacts Committee.

Derailed. Old railroaders all up and down the Boston & Maine line could hardly believe it. It was as if Old 509 had somehow been converted into a cross-country bus. For Stephen T. Callahan, retired from service a year ago after 48 years with the B. & M., 31

of them as general agent at the Holyoke, Mass., station, had become a consultant for a trucking firm. Almost as rattling for others was the fact that the firm is headed by a fellow Holyoke Rotarian, FRANK J. COLE; the spirited rivalry between the champions of the rail and the road would no longer, it seemed, enliven Rotary Club luncheons as of old. It appeared to vindicate an old truth: that the heat generated in such jocose encounters is often as not simply warmth, rather than live steam.

Window on the Past. The painstaking and beautiful work of 14th and 15th Century scribes who decorated their manuscripts with huge initials and miniature pictures in red, blue, green, black, and burnished gold is now the property of Wellington, New Zealand—a gift of that city's Past Vice-President of Rotary International, Sir John Ilott, to the Turnbull Library. Together with other works, Sir John recently presented the library with five illuminated manuscripts from France, England, and Italy, which comprise, said the librarian, a "most sumptuous" gift.

Singing Ambassadors. Among the Rotarian members of a 23-voice choir touring Africa, winning friends for the U.S.A., is bass-baritone William F. Guthrie, a former minister of music in Kansas City, Mo. He's also business

manager of the famed Westminster Singers, which embarked January 17 on the five-month, 50-city, 20-country tour in Africa sponsored by the U. S. Department of State. (Mrs. Guthrie, a soprano, is another member of the choir). All the singers are graduates of Westminster Choir College, Princeton, N. J. Their programs range from classics to spirituals to American Indian and cowboy songs.

What's 2,000 Miles? North America is a big continent, so it's not too surprising that when ROTARIAN AND MES. HENRY COLBECK, of Watford, England, journeyed there they travelled 2,000 miles more than they had intended to. Carrying greetings from the original Watford, the Colbecks visited Rotary Clubs in Watford, Ont., Canada, and Watford City, No. Dak. They also took in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Cleveland, Ohio.

Met in Minneapolis, Minn., by the Mayor of Watford City, presented with a tengalion hat, taken on a tour of the Dakota badlands, and guests that night of the Watford City Club, to which Rotarian Colbeck showed slides of Watford, England, the Colbecks received a royal welcome. Leaving the slides as a gift to the Watford City Club, the Colbecks returned by way of Bismarck, No. Dak.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Washington, D. C., convinced that the extra miles were well worth while.

Gunman. In too many places the start of the hunting season is almost as dangerous for the hunters as it is for the game, and careful farmers pen up their cattle so they won't be shot for deer. But in New York the State Conservation Department is fighting the hazard by sponsoring safety classes which are re-

quired of youngsters seeking hunting licenses. Typical of the instruction is that given by Rotarian Louis Henningson, a retired engineer of Schoharie, N. Y., who last Fall took some of his rifles over to Schoharie Central School and provided four hours of safety instruction for two classes of 18 students each. An instructor certified by the National Rifle Association, he's trying to make sure that no local boy will ever blast off his own hand while climbing through a barbed-wire fence—or shoot before looking and then find too late he had bagged a fellow human being.

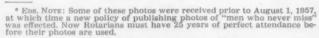
Greeter Extraordinary. Back in 1933
AARON J. ARONSON, of Rochester, N. Y.,
decided to take on a monumental task:
that of greeting each new Rotary Club
with a letter of congratulations. He's
kept at it ever since—though now he
sends printed cards—with the result

Miss a Rotary Meeting? Not These 36 Rotarians!

They have been on hand when the gong sounds for 21 or more years.*

(1) Stephen W. Moshier, education, 22½ yrs., (2) Jerry A. Faber, plumbing, 29½ yrs., (3) Harold Vandenberg, automobile-body manufacturing, 29½ yrs.,—all of Hawthorne, N. J.; (4) John Woodside, senior active, 30 yrs., Ormond Beach, Fla.; (5) W. Allen Mourer, real estate, 21½ yrs., Abilene, Kans.; (6) R. W. H. Davis, senior active, 34 yrs., Newport, Vt.; (7) John Macpherson, physician, 27 yrs., Ridgetown, Ont., Canada; (8) George Buchanan, coal retailing, 31 yrs., (9) E. M. Conklin, senior active, 32½ yrs., (10) J. E. Ecker, dentistry, 25½ yrs., (11) Louis Gordon, optometry, 31 yrs., (12) Julius Lesinski, lumber—retail, 30 yrs., (13) Earl Thompson, tile manufacturing, 28½ yrs.—all of Hamtramck, Mich.

(14) C. J. Hill, senior active, 251/2 yrs., (15) Noah A. Stromberg, senior active, 301/2 yrs.-both of Arcata, Calif.; (16) R. O. Klink, dentistry, 341/2 yrs., Hartford, Wis.; (17) Paul E. Mudgett, drugs retailing, 321/2 yrs., Fortuna, Calif.; (18) W. T. Archer, real estate, 37 yrs., (19) Julian Olim, senior active, 301/2 yrs., (20) Edwin G. Rhoades, dentistry, 38½ yrs.—all of Sheffield, Ala.; (21) Fred J. Chalfant, senior active, 37½ yrs., Brownsville, Pa.; (22) Thomas A. Groom, senior active, 321/2 yrs., Sonoma, Calif.; (23) Walter F. McElroy, education—piano, 35½ yrs., Carthage, Mo.; (24) Otto J. Eickhof, senior active, 36½ yrs., Crookston, Minn.; (25) J. R. Golightly, coal retailing, 251/2 yrs., Millburn, N. J.; (26) B. B. Martin, senior active, 38 yrs., Lethbridge, Alta., Canada; (27) John A. Vernon, newspaper publishing, 301/2 yrs., Williamstown, N. J.; (28) William C. Humm, past service, 271/2 yrs., (29) Charles W. Ross, senior active, 261/2 yrs.-both of Frederick, Md.; (30) William H. Hiestand, senior active, 30½ yrs., Eaton, Ohio; (31) John L. Brearton, senior active, 34 yrs., (32) Frank M. Withhart, senior active, 36 yrs.-both of Savanna, Ill.; (33) Jack Weil, senior active, 27 yrs., Upper Darby, Pa.; (34) Strauter Harney, poultry raising, 25 yrs., Paris, Ky.; (35) Harry A. Starr, senior active, 30 yrs., Waltham, Mass.; (36) L. Lee Mulcahy, orthodontia, 381/2 yrs., Batavia, N. Y.







that greetings have been sent to more than 6,200 Clubs in 90 different countries, and replies have been received from nearly 5,000 Clubs. "The new Clubs are so very appreciative of getting the letters," says he, "especially the small Clubs"—and for that reason he hopes that even more Rotarians than now make it a practice to greet new Clubs will join the friendly cause.

Add: Pignists. To the list of long-time Rotary planists, add the name of Max Klinger, who for 25 years has entertained fellow members of the Rotary Club of Tucson, Ariz., with music at regular meetings and Club social events. Now retired from business, he formerly headed a baking company.

(Good) Will Harper. In Kelowna, B. C., Canada, U. S. visitors staying in hotels in the town have received free movie



The highest honor of the American Society of Civil Engineers—honorary membership—goes to a distinguished colleague: Henry J. Brunnier (right), of San Francisco, Calif., President of Rotary International in 1952-53.



Home on the Range is rendered harmoniously for Dr. J. J. Wier at a Community Appreciation Day picnic in his honor staged by fellow Rotarians and townspeople of Big Sandy, Mont. For ten years now the busy doctor has had little time to sit and rock. In that time he has travelled daily to the hospital 35 miles away, has handled 73,000 office calls, and has driven half a million miles to care for patients.

The Barber of Summerville

EVER since that famed barber of Seville was credited by his creator, Beaumarchais, with a magical ability to cure the frustrations and amorous problems of his clients, barbers generally have listened to the tribulations of their customers and have attempted to ease harassed minds with sympathy and sound advice. In earlier days they were surgeons, as well as shavers of beards and trimmers of hair, but today they have relegated the knife to the medico and have quietly invaded the field of the psychiatrist. As the patient lies relaxed in a chair that becomes a couch, his face frosted with soapsuds, the barber, acting as friend and confidant, listens attentively to a cascade of grievances and gripes-high taxes, low earnings, unfair competition, Soviet Sputniks, atomic fall-out, inept jockeys, and that loaded Yankee ball team. With the barber's soothing words of understanding and commiseration, the patient's spirits revive and when the last whisker is mowed, courage and determination return to aid him in his battles.

The man who holds the classification of barbering in the Rotary Club of Summerville, South Carolina—J. C. Lipham, known to all as "J. C."—is a transcendent example of that profession, a statement that is attested to by the fact that he is president of the South Carolina Barbers' Association, the first association of its kind in any State of the U.S.A.

Some years ago an idea took shape in J. C.'s thoughtful and studious brain. He had observed that mere skill with a razor, or a pair of scissors, would not alone bring people to his shop. They took the skill for granted, but they wanted more. They wanted above all else a sympathetic ear, a place where they could ease their weary bodies and vent their spleen, knowing that someone was listening. J. C. didn't call it psychiatry or any other technical term out of the jargon of psychology. He



Photo: Lipha

thought of it simply as human relations, in the belief that once you had achieved good human relationship, it would follow that you had acquired good public relations. The small effort of reaching out to understand and appreciate the other fellow's troubles paid off, not only in the till, but within himself, as a man and a citizen.

When J. C. joined Rotary some 12 years ago, he was pleased and flattered to learn that the idea he had worked out in his own thinking was a basic precept of Rotary. To him The Four-Way Test was a clear and concise exposition of his beliefs. He lost no time in having a large framed copy hung in his shop. It became his credo, and he pointed it out to all with evangelical pride.

But it did not satisfy him that he alone, of all the barbers of Summerville, or even of South Carolina, should adopt and preach the Test. He would not be content until every barber in the State knew and lived up to those four ethical tenets of social and business dealings. The opportunity came in September, 1957, when he was elected president of the State Barbers' Association. Almost his first act was to convince the members that the Association should adopt the Test. It did, and with enthusiasm. Today you will see in virtually every barber shop in South Carolina, hanging prominently on the wall, a large framed copy of The Four-Way Test over the gold seal of the South Carolina Barbers' Association and with the imprimatur of Rotary International.

-PAUL HYDE BONNER Rotarian, Summerville, S. C.

passes on the eve of U. S. public holidays. Attached to each pass was a message of greeting from local theater manager WILL HARPER, who's spent a lifetime in spreading goodwill, particularly the international variety. At the Kelowna Rotary Club, where he's maintained a perfect-attendance record for more than 1,200 weeks, he's the one who supplies small national flags for the

places of visitors from abroad. He's travelled widely in his native England, and visited many Rotary Clubs there. He also has a rare award from the British Columbia Tourist Council for his efforts in promoting tourism in the area. Recently retired, he was lauded by the local newspaper—all of which goes to prove that the goodwill isn't just one way!

REPORTER

News and photos from Rotary's 10,050 Clubs



Rotary-its origin, growth, and influence-was the star of this "television" show written by the Rotary Information Committee of the Rotary Club of Oceanside, N. Y. The program was put on for other Rotary Clubs: Baldwin, Rockville Center, Lynbrook, Roslyn.



They're off to the fair-and with Ro-They're off to the fair—and with Ro-tary help. Glenn Davis, Vice-Presi-dent of the Rotary Club of Schenec-tady, N. Y., gives a \$75 check to James Morgan to help pay cost of chartered bus taking local senior citizens to the "Senior City" at the State Fair.



Rotarians of Lyndonville, Vt., built this hunting cabin near their town. The profits from the sale, swelled the Club's project fund by nearly \$1,300. Country Holiday For the 22 Rotarians of CONDOBOLIN, AUS-TRALIA, the happy

faces of the children as they boarded the train for Sydney were thanks enough. Ten youngsters, wards of the State of New South Wales, were returning from a week-long holiday in the country, a pleasure rarely afforded them. It all started when Ted Kiley, Chairman of the Youth Service Committee, suggested to fellow Club members that they arrange such a holiday for youthful victims of broken homes. A telephone call to the welfare officer in charge brought an enthusiastic go-ahead, and an announcement in the local press asking for "foster parents" for a week brought in a flood of acceptances. Arrangements complete, the children arrived in Conpo-BOLIN, where Rotarians met them and introduced them to foster parents, who drove them through a countryside fresh with Spring. A week later they returned to Condobolin for a day of fun at a picnic sponsored by local Rotarians.

Revolution on the Farm

In the United States and in other countries there is a revo-

lution on the farm. In 1904 the average U.S.A. farmer fed himself and seven others. Today he feeds 21 people. Rotarians of STOCKTON, CALIF., had a firsthand look at some of the research activity helping to bring about increased farm productivity when they took an aerial tour of their watershed area and a walking tour of a 3,000-acre experimental farm run by the University of California at Davis. Thirty Rotarians, guests, and students saw demonstrations of the uses of airplanes in agriculture: seeding, spraying, dusting, defoliation, and fertilization. In California, the group learned, 200 firms operate 1,500 planes to treat 7 million acres of crop

Red Carpet Out West

For the Robert A. Brown family of FERNDALE, MICH., the

town of GREYBULL, Wyo., was just another of the many towns along the route of their 22-day, 5,000-mile vacation through the U.S. West. It was just another town, that is, until a stranger in a checked shirt and a broad-brimmed hat walked up to their car in GREYBULL and introduced himself. In the 24 hours which ensued, the Browns had been given free meals, a free wash and grease job on their car, and a free night's lodging at a motel. The three daughters went horseback riding; the entire family went fishing, they attended a Rotary Club meeting; and their photographs had appeared in the local newspaper announcing that they were GREY-BULL's "Tourists of the Week." Each

week during the tourist season the 20 Rotarians of GREYBULL roll out the red carpet for a vacationing family from some distant State. The Brown family was one of many which enjoyed GREY-BULL's hospitality last Summer and returned home to tell friends and neighbors that the West is truly as friendly as Westerners claim.

The Versatile Park Bench

Park benches are fine for lots of things. Foot-weary

mothers can park baby buggies and sit a spell, great men think them a good setting for press interviews, hand-holding youngsters find them romantic, and squirrels seem more trusting of a peanut proffered from a person seated on one. The Rotary Club of Collingswood, N. J., which finds many possibilities for the "personal touch" in Community Service, recently gave six park benches to its town. It also donated \$150 to a local nursing association for the purchase of wheel chairs. In a continuing program for youth, the members bought a \$3,000 electric scoreboard for the high-school football field.

Rotary Bhawan for Boys

Nine months after the Rotary Club of SOUTH WEST CALCUT-

TA, INDIA, received its charter, the success of its first Community Service undertaking was practically assured. The project: build a new dormitory to house 150 needy boys. The means: raise money through the production of a play, The Toy Cart. The result: a new brick dormitory housing 150 needy boys. Club members voted to tackle the dormitory project after surveying the needs of their territory. The survey disclosed that the Society for the Protection of Children of India, a child-welfare organization founded in 1898, was in urgent need of more accommodations. Members of the local Ladies Theater Group offered to help raise the money through the play. The Club also earned money through the sale of advertising in the program booklet for the play. The building, named "Rotary Bhawan," was turned over to S.P.C.I. officials a year ago this month.

Let's Talk **Turkey Shoot** Consider the advantage of a turkey shoot . . . the one

recently sponsored by the Rotary Club of UTICA, MICH. It satisfies the participant's sporting urge, sharpens his shooting eye, and yet, for the sportsman who would pass them up, eliminates such exhilarating facets of hunting as the tramp through the fields and picking cockleburs off the dog. And, if he is lucky, he can wind up with a turkey . . . an oven-ready, frozen turkey. UTICA Rotarians have sponsored a turkey shoot for 11 years to raise money for their Club activities. The shoot includes four basic events: trap shooting, turkey target, lucky card (most pellets in the cardboard outline of a turkey or playing card wins), and Blue Rock target (shoot from a trap position until you miss). You don't need turkeys to sponsor a turkey shoot, says a Club spokesman (as long as the local butcher has some in the freezer) who offers to furnish details to Clubs interested in sponsoring such an event.

The air waves over Caribbean the Caribbean crack-Roundtable led with Rotary greetings not long ago as Rotary Clubs in three different countries held a "joint" meeting via short-wave radio. In each case-Boynton Beach, Fla.; Ca-MAGUEY, CUBA; and SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA -local Rotarian "ham" radio operators had their day. The invocation was given by a CAMAGUEY Rotarian, the national anthem of each country was sung in turn, and the remaining time was filled with an exchange of news. The membership of each Club listened to and participated in the proceedings through

Motorizing the Army

The local branch of the Salvation Army in Westview, B. C.,
Canada, has put more of its service activities on wheels today, thanks to a gift from Rotarians of that town. The 20-member Rotary Club, now four years old, gave the branch a panel delivery truck which is being used by the Army to distribute furniture, food, and cloth-

loud-speaker hookup.

ing to the needy.

Like people every-Sample Fair where, the 7,000 folks Helps Youngsters of MIDLAND, PA., an industrial community near Pittsburgh, love to go to a fair. Local Rotarians discovered this four years ago when they successfully staged their first "Sample Fair," a community get-together in which merchants and manufacturers display wares, tell about their services, and give away samples, and citizens come to admire, learn, test, talk, taste, and stuff shopping bags full of literature about storm sash, insect sprays, 12 ways to store plant bulbs, and the safe uses of electricity in the home. The fourth annual affair held recently featured displays by 40 firms, drew more than 850 people (at one dollar a head), and was adjudged by all as the best ever. Boosted by advertising and coverage in the local newspaper, the fair netted more than \$600 for the Crippled Children's Society of Beaver County and other groups.

Forging a More than a dozen rural youths have received calves from a dairy chain started by Rotarians of LA GRANGE, KY., in 1950. The Club purchased four registered calves and turned them over to members of the Future Farmers of America and 4-H groups. The cows and calves developed by the



Excellence in the fields of debate, storytelling, Scouting, and essay writing brings awards to youths of Sukkur, Pakistan. The Rotary Club of Sukkur sponsored the competition.



Local merchants donated the tile and local Rotarians of Colonial Park, Pa., volunteered to lay it in Harmony Hall, a crippled-children camp sponsored by Pennsylvania's Easter Seal Society.



A new crop of "Growtarians" don mortarboards upon graduation from a 12-month course of Rotary information in the Rotary Club of San Diego, Calif. All new members join this group, which meets once a month in addition to regular meetings to discuss various Rotary matters with respective Club Committee Chairmen.



Five Rotary Presidents—the latest, Clifford A. Randall (right)—have planted wheel trees in The Rotary Grove in Centennial Park in Sydney, Australia. Near the grove is a granite bench, a memorial to Rotary's Founder, Paul P. Harris. From left to right are A. D. G. Stewart, Sydney; Lionel Manches, Bondi Junction; Stan Poulter; Barney Allen, South Sydney; Charles May, Governor of District 265; Ernest Hyde; Sydney; Frank Delandro, Past District Governor; President Randall; Frank Brown, Sydney; Hugh Lloyd-Owen, Governor, District 275; Eric Brown, East Sydney; Jack Howse, South Sydney.

FFA youths alone are worth more than \$1,500. . . . The Rotary Club of Towson, Mb., recently appropriated \$375 to buy one cow, one ewe, and one sow of blooded stock to be raised by farm youth of the area. It's a project of the Club's Rural-Urban Committee.

Every Day in Every Way in Every Way write a book about the many ways in which Rotary Clubs help students, he would not lack for "raw material." Every day Clubs in almost every Rotary land embark on—or continue to support—projects which provide money or opportunity for young men and women to boost education or skills. Rotarians of COLLIE, Australla, who for a number of years have given scholarships to deserving high-school students, ex-

panded their aid to what was heretofore a virgin area in Collie trade circles. Starting this year they will give a scholarship to a young man completing his apprenticeship in some trade, enabling him to polish his skills and acquire new ideas in other parts of Australia. Each winner will live and work six months in Sydney and six months in Melbourne, then return to Collie for at least two years following his year of study.

Top students of local professional schools are given cash prizes by Rotarians of Busto Legnano, Italy.... A 17-year-old German student whose father was killed in World War II was given transportation money by the Rotary Club of Homburg-Neunkirchen, Germann, enabling him to accept an American Field Service scholarship for



Students, teachers, and Rotarians of Powell, Wyo., joined forces in an Arbor Day project last year. They planted 28 trees and bushes—all donated by local firms or citizens—on the campus of Northwest Community College.

Auburn Spreads Its Wings

As on the British Commonwealth, the sun never sets on the work of the Rotary Club of Auburn, Mass. And one of the reasons why it does not is because the lights burn late in the pine-panelled study of Herbert E. Brown, Chairman of the International Service Committee of the 75-member Club. This is his 12th consecutive year as head of the Committee which has plaited strong ties of friendship between Auburn and many nations of the world.

In the past Rotary year, for example:

-148 foreign students were guests of Auburn Rotarians at Rotary functions or in their homes.

—Club members wrote more than 400 letters to families, parents, students, and Rotarians in 68 countries.

—700 packets of flower and vegetable seeds were mailed to families in eight countries.

—CARE food packages were sent to the family of a former Rotarian of Yugoslavia.

—Dental and medical supplies were purchased for a mission in Brazil.

-Medical books and magazines were sent to hospitals in Asia.

—Club members "adopted" a 6year-old girl in the SOS Children's Village in Austria.

"International Service," says Chairman Brown, "lifts us up and takes us beyond the narrow confines of our own town to a new understanding of others and a fresh interest in the world around us. . . .

"It has taken us to the Union of South Africa, where our flower seeds helped to beautify grounds of a TB hospital. Textbooks we sent to Southern Rhodesia helped to start a new college there. Doctors in Pakistan and Ceylon have our medical

books to aid them in healing the sick, and a man in Indonesia has a better flock because we send him poultry books and magazines.

"The first doll a little girl in Yugoslavia ever had was from Auburn. Miss Kim, a lovely Korean girl, is attending college in this country with our help. . . . I could go on and on with the work of this Committee."

AUBURN Rotarians find personal contact with exchange students most enriching. It is not unusual, for example, for such a student to call an AUBURN Rotarian to ask advice about buying clothes or even a used car.

What's the secret of their success? A little imagination, surely, and lots of work, but just as important, states Chairman Brown, is the fact that "no letter or card has ever been received by this Club which has not had a prompt reply."



Hak Eum Kim, a student of Seoul, Korea, sews in the Brown household. Auburn, Mass., Rotarians helped her attend Ithaca College.

study in the United States. . . . Two hard-working students of a local building trades apprentice center in Lonsele-Saunier, France, are 10,000 French francs richer for their good work during the year. The prizes were given by local Rotarians.

Rotarians of Brandon, VT., launched a well-financed scholarship fund this year. A mid-July antique auction and \$300 in cash donations boosted the initial working capital to more than \$1,000. . . . A similar project started four years ago by the Rotary Club of Nowata, Okla., now has helped four boys start their college education. The Club grants two-year scholarships which cover tuition, fees, and books.

In Golden Meadow, La., next Spring and each year thereafter a four-year scholarship worth \$400 will go to a deserving high-school graduate aiming for a degree in education at Francis T. Nichols College. Local Rotarians, 35 in number, established the award this year. . . Rotarians of Spartanburg, S. C., gave three scholarships worth \$200 apiece to local students, one worth \$400 to a Swiss girl studying at near-by Converse College. . . . Excellence in the fields of painting, ceramics, and sculpture brought cash prizes to three local students of LECCE, ITALY. The local Rotary Club was the donor. . . . The Rotary Club of Linz, Austria, gave a scholarship to a needy girl, enabling her to continue her studies.

Smiles Worth Dollar Apiece A simple "thank you" and a sincere smile earned silver

dollars or 5-peso coins for courteous salespersons and customs and police officers of Reynosa, Mexico, and McAller, Tex., a few months ago. The Rotary Clubs of these "sister cities" annually conduct an international courtesy contest. "Mystery shoppers" award six prizes daily to courteous people, and the person judged most courteous of all gets a trip for two to Mexico City, Mexico. A

planning session for last year's contest was delayed by flood conditions of the Rio Grande, which separates the two cities. McAllen Rotarians turned their Rotary building into an emergency dining room to feed several hundred people driven from their homes by high

In a "meeting of memories" of the Rotary Club of McAllen, pioneer members of the Club viewed pictures taken of them 38 years ago by fellow member C. H. Britten. More recently, McALLEN Rotarians and those of Monterrey, Mex-100, held an intercity meeting in Mc-ALLEN. Ninety-five Monterrey Rotarians and their wives attended.

Welcome Mat for Teachers

guests at an annual dinner sponsored by the Rotary Club of BALDWIN, N. Y. The affair enables newcomers to the 11school district to meet each other, one of the reasons why, a Baldwin Club spokesman reports, his Club found the single meeting better than the former system in which the Club invited a few teachers each week to regular noon meetings. The Club also presented a

New teachers are

Among the many Speed Relief to checks and other Disaster Victims forms of assistance

slide program of interesting sights for those teachers new to the region.

which flowed into Springhill, N. S., Can-ADA, after the recent mine disaster in that community was a \$115 donation from the Rotary Club of Southbridge, Mass. The 61 members of the Club brought their own lunch to a meeting last year, but paid the regular luncheon fee in order to raise the money. It is being used to aid families of the victims of the mine accident.

Ray of Kindness

The letter which mailmen of Burwood, Australia, delivered

to every box in their city not long ago was, for most recipients, the first of its kind. It was printed in Braille, but between the lines of raised dots were printed the words contained in the Braille message: "If you were blind, Braille such as this is the medium through which you would be able to read. As a thanksgiving for your sight, which enables you to read print, please send your donation to the Rotary Club of Burwood . . . toward its project of providing a home for aged blind men." The appeal had gone into the mails after Burwood Rotarians had made a careful survey of community needs, a survey which disclosed that there was not a single home for the aged blind in New South Wales. Burwood was selected as an ideal location for such a home, and the 54 Burwood Rotarians set out to establish it. They collected £3,333 in nine weeks, and other donations boosted the total to £5,386. The Government matched the total pound for pound, enabling the Club to purchase a large home. Club members spent two years and £9,000 more on alterations and furnishings, and last Fall proudly watched



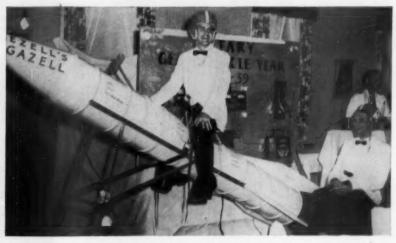
The Rotary Club of Vijayawada, India, heralded the new year—and the admission of seven new members—with this cake held by Secretary P. S. R. Nayak and Mrs. M. Gopinath, wife of member.



The Old Dubuque Trail was used by settlers moving into Minnesota more than a century ago. Rotarians of Roch-ester marked the trail with this tablet in observance of Minnesota Centennial.



Necklaced with leis, part of the group of Los Angeles, Calif.. Rotarians and wives who visited Hawaii during its recent Aloha Week line up for a photograph upon arrival by plane. Rotarians of Honolulu, West Honolulu, and Waikiki issued the invitation, then arranged a week-long itinerary for the 46 who accepted. There were parties, picnics, sailing, sight-seeing, and an intercity meeting which Los Angeles and Hawaiian Rotarians believe set a long-distance record for such gatherings.



Ezell's Gazell, a steel-drum rocket powered by Rotary enthusiasm, launched the President of the Rotary Club of Lake Wales, Fla., Carroll P. Ezell, on his tour of duty during 1958-59 "Rotary Geo-Fisscile Year." Retiring Club President W. E. Manry (right) served as technical advisor during the space-flight spoof.

its official dedication. The home, which has accommodations for 18 blind men, now brightens the remaining days of many who might have spent them in a lonely darkness.

Seven Clubs Mark 25th Year

Seven Rotary Clubs observe the 25th anniversary of their

charters this month. Congratulations! They are Bonne Terre, Mo.; Yverdon, Switzerland; Gladewater, Tex.; Nantwich, England; Chandler, Ariz.; Sale, England; and Warracknabeal, Australia.

Along the Scout Trail Nearly 200 Boy Scouts and Boy Scout workers joined Ro-

tarians of Lewistown, Pa., a few months ago in ceremonies dedicating a rustic handleraft shelter at a local Boy Scout Camp. The building, "Leopold Village Handleraft Lodge," is named in honor of Lewistown Rotarian Randall Leopold, long-time volunteer worker in Scouting and a Past District Governor of Rotary International. A roast-turkey dinner in the camp mess hall preceded the ceremonies.

The Rotary Club of Salisbury, Md., joined the ranks of Rotary Clubs which are sponsoring Boy Scout troops. The Club-sponsored troop received its charter last September. . . Among those honored at a recent Scout appreciation dinner held in Fitchburg, Mass., were 14 members of the local Rotary Club. Four Club members have been awarded the Silver Beaver for their services to Scouting. The latest Club effort for Scouting was the donation of \$500 to the local Council for office equipment.

27 New Clubs
in Rotary World
Since last month's
listing of new Clubs
in this department,

Rotary has entered 27 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Lyon-Ouest (Lyon-Est),

France; Hellerup (Gentofte), Denmark; Guaira (Londrina), Brazil; Wenceslau Braz (Ibaití), Brazil; Nakashibetsu (Kushiro), Japan; Rondebosch (Wynberg), Union of South Africa; Auam Zürichsee (Zurich), Switzerland; Keuruu (Virrat), Finland; Bellary (Bangalore), India; Puerto Rico (Posadas), Argentina; Stanfield (Maricopa), Ariz.; Volksrust (Standerton), Union of South Africa; Bagé-Norte (Bagé), Brazil; Le Raincy-Villemomble (Pontoise and Paris), France; Numata (Maebashi), Japan; Arrecifes (Capitán Sarmiento), Argentina; Montclair (Chino), Calif.; Ecilda Paullier (Colonia Suiza), Uruguay; Langley (Abbotsford), B. C., Canada; Liskeard and Looe, England; Farnborough, England; Vernal (Salt Lake City), Utah; Orkney (Klerksdorp), Union of South Africa; Crotone (Caltanissetta), Italy; South Euclid-Lyndhurst (Euclid), Ohio; Salamanca (Aquascalientes, Celaya, and Irapuato), Mexico; Bright (Myrtleford), Australia.

World Fellowship Week ...

I TEM: In Istanbul, Turkey, Rotarians invite consular officials to a dinner meeting. Represented are France, Belgium, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Italy, and the U.S.A.

ITEM: In Indio, Calif., members of the Rotary Clubs of Indio and Mexicali, Mexico, and their wives meet for a dinner and a musical program.

ITEM: In Governador Valadares, Brazil, in 1957, Rotarians send a copy of their Club bulletin to every Rotary Club in the world, and receive more than 400 replies. . . .

In these and other ways Rotary Clubs responded to President Clifford A. Randall's appeal to participate in World Fellowship Week in Rotary Service last October . . . the last of its kind in name, but not in spirit. Its efforts will be carried forward this month through Rotary's World Understanding Week, March 15-21 (see page 43). For ideas on how to celebrate it, see page 33 of The ROTARIAN for February, 1959.

The spirit of the effort? It's the spirit which prompts a man like Hearl Crowther, President of the Rotary Club of San Leandro, Calif., to sit down and write an article about world fellowship for his local newspaper that week.

How They Celebrated It

It's the spirit which prompted men of the Lewiston-Auburn Rotary Club in Maine to bring foreign college students into their meeting . . . and launch an ICDM, an "Inter-Continental Directed Missives," program which aimed friendly letters to Rotary Clubs in 32 countries. The pen, they aver, is mightier than the sword.

In Essendon, Australia, Rotarians bought out the house in a local theater and presented a group of Spanish dancers, the money going for charitable purposes. Crowell, Tex., Rotarians showed a German Air Force serviceman stationed near them their homes and farms and community during a ten-day visit. Rotarians of Carrollton, Ky., sent greetings via their Club bulletin to every Rotary country outside the U.S.A. McAllen, Tex., Rotarians saluted Rotary Clubs in the new State of Alaska.

Rotarians of West Palm Beach, Fla., and Palembang, Indonesia, visited each other's meeting via tape recordings. And in Haifa, Israel, the Chief of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, General Carl Van Horn, a Rotarian of Malmö, Sweden, addressed the Club on the subject "Living Together in Peace As Good Neighbors."



Mushrooms and maps figured in two Rotary Club observances of World Fellowship Week last year. In Wakayama, Japan, local Rotarians took a group of American Sisters of Charity on a mushroom hunt... and photographed the results. In



Sarnia, Ont., Canada, Club members asked 62 Clubs in other lands to join in a toast during World Fellowship Week. Club President G. C. Norsworthy marks the points on a map. The project promoted further correspondence among the Clubs.

Refresher at Rimini



At District 186's youth seminar at Rimini, Italy, Rotarian sons and daughters get better acquainted by chatting during refreshment time.



Speaking at the meeting inaugurating the international seminar is the Bishop of Rimini. Seated are Count Leo di Spaur (left), Governor of District 186, and Dr. Guido Gallina, Rimini Club President.

Young people of 13 lands meet to study art in Italy and to learn world understanding.

On THE Adriatic Coast, in Northern Italy, is Rimini, its population 36,500. Bounded on three sides by water, the city has many fine beaches which attract thousands each Summer who holiday there for relaxation and sea bathing in the warm Italian sunshine. Last Summer, however, Rimini held a special attraction for 30 young men and women from 13 countries, all of them sons and daughters of Rotarians. They had come to study Italian art and literature as participants in a three-week youth seminar sponsored by the 32 Rotary Clubs of District 186.

The second seminar conducted by the District, its genial hosts were the 41 Rotarians of Rimini, who displayed a "fatherly affection" toward the young visitors and their pleasures. High light of the opening day was a welcoming ceremony attended by a score of church dignitaries, military officers, and Government leaders. Addressing the gathering in four languages, Count Leo di Spaur, Governor of District 186, predicted, "I am certain of the success of this admirable project that brings young people together for the study of Italian culture and the development of mutual understanding."

From the University of Bologna, some 65 miles to the north, had come several professors to serve as seminar lecturers. Their subjects ranged from the history of Italian art and literature to studies of the works of such men as Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael. It was at the University of Bologna, the students learned, that such illustrious sons of Italy as Dante and Petrarch studied in the 13th Century. Between lectures the students toured near-by towns, visiting museums and art galleries and viewing classic examples of Italian art and architecture.

As their 20 days together at Rimini ended, the young people felt for each other and their hosts a closeness that would remain long after they had parted. As one young miss said, "I have a better understanding now about painting and sculpture—and about people, too."



On visits to near-by towns, the students view examples of Italian architecture. Here they are shown as they stroll in San Leo.



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PROVIDES SECURITY | Open Mental Hospitals Are Here

[Continued from page 24]

hospital staff more time for other tasks.

A similar ward was set up on the men's side, with equally gratifying results, and now the Heckers plan to put other wards on a self-governing basis.

If the opening of the wards boosted patient morale, it had a similar effect on the staff. As one attendant put it: "The open door not only gave freedom to the patients; it freed us of fear and tension. Now we go around the ward without worrying about being attacked by assaultive patients."

Mrs. Margaret Walpole, who has been a psychiatric aide at Embreeville for 15 years, says:

"I always had to keep a tight hold on my keys. They were a symbol of confinement and I used to get my clothes torn, my face scratched, my hands bitten, and my legs kicked by patients trying to get at those keys. Now that is all past."

"Not long before the doors were opened, I was jumped by five patients," says Ernest Twyman, a veteran aide. "They were trying for a mass breakout. I managed to hold onto my keys till help came, but I got a beating. Now I don't have to worry about keys.

"It was hard to like the work when you could feel hostility all around you. You knew that the patients looked on you as their enemy. It was hard to take the shrieking and shouting, and the noises from the seclusion rooms. Now they regard us as friends. Everything's relaxed. We like our job, and I think we do it better."

A psychiatric nurse told me: "Before the hospital ward was opened, most of the nurses' time was taken up by routine chores. We had to lock and unlock doors all the time. If a patient wanted to get an article of clothing, we'd have to get it from the locked clothing room. We treated them like helpless babies,

and they reacted like babies. Now they get their own things. Our time is freed for psychotherapy and the healing services we were trained to perform.'

There is no miracle in the Embreeville story. The Heckers are not miracle makers. They are sound, well-trained psychiatrists who launched their openhospital policy because they felt it was the sensible thing to do. They already had a staff prepared to go along with the new policy, and they enjoyed excellent relations with the surrounding community, which accepted the open door with equanimity.

Dr. John E. Davis, Commissioner for Mental Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is solidly behind the open-hospital idea, as was his predecessor, Dr. Robert A. Matthews. Under Dr. Davis' urging, other Pennsylvania hospitals are gradually opening their wards.

The open-hospital concept is catching on. Recently the Canadian Psychiatric Association recommended it as an ultimately desirable objective for all mental hospitals. Under Dr. D. Ewen Cameron the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry in Montreal has had its doors open since it was established in

But the widest adoption of the opendoor policy is in New York, where about 60 percent of the 89,000 patients of the 18 State hospitals are now in open

It all began in 1955 when State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene Dr. Paul H. Hoch and an assistant commissioner, Dr. Robert G. Hunt, made a survey of open hospitals in Britain. Later Dr. Hunt returned to England with four State hospital directors to study the British system. Their report urged their New York colleagues to follow the example of Britain's open hospitals, of which there are now four.



"I feel that some of us don't seem to be taking this board meeting seriously."

Meanwhile Dr. Herman B. Snow, head of the St. Lawrence State Hospital in Ogdensburg, with close to 2,000 patients, had already begun opening his wards in 1956. Early in 1958 St. Lawrence became the first completely open State hospital in New York, the second in the U.S.A.

In 1957 Dr. Hunt became director of the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie. He wanted to participate in the program he had advocated. Today Hudson River is almost completely open; 95 percent of its 5,500 patients are in open wards.

Brooklyn State Hospital, in the midst of one of New York City's most crowded districts, has two-thirds of its wards open, and is opening others. Manhattan State Hospital, on an island near the heart of New York, is almost two-thirds open. Creedmoor, on Long Island, is four-fifths open.

And so it goes.

"We can proceed even faster," says Dr. Hoch, "when we have more of the general public behind us. Although we don't cure patients merely by unlocking doors, the open hospital does provide the best environment for therapy. When the community gives up its fear and distrust of the mentally ill, we can unlock the doors and go on with the job of treating patients so they can return to their homes."

A major responsibility for further progress, then, lies with us, the general public.

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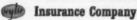
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Rotary Foundation Contributions

S INCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 35 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time since July 1, 1958. As of January 15, 1959, \$246,211 had been received since July 1, 1958. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA St. Mary's (24); Murrurundi (24). CANADA

Bourlamaque-Val d'Or, Que. (35); West Edmonton, Alta. (28); Georgetown, Ont. (23).

CHILE

Rancagua (52).

CYPRUS Larnaca (25).

INDIA

Brajrajnagar (21); Bombay East (40).

JAPAN

Sendai North (22); Yamagata West (27); Kanazawa East (32); Sasebo (South) (27); Nakatsugawa (22).

KOREA

UNITED STATES

Pinellas Park, Fla. (29); Bell Gardens, Calif. (34); West Terre Haute, Ind. (25); St. Augustine, Fla. (79); High Point, N. C. (129); Sherburne, N. Y. (48); Russell, Kans. (60); East Hampton, Conn. (34); Cambridge, Md. (70); North Charlotte, N. C. (67); Bell City, Mo. (16); Trumansburg, N. Y. (48); Sumter, S. C. (105); Pleasant Hills, Pa. (32); Idyllwild, Calif. (23); Madison East, Wis. (43); Mascoutah, Ill. (33); Point Loma (San Diego), Calif. (57); Troy, Pa. (30); Berrien Springs, Mich. (23).

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions since July 1, 1958.

200 Percenters

Utsunomiya, Japan (43); Nobeoka, Japan (30); Auburn, Calif. (86); San Antonio, Tex. (382); Beverly, N. J. (36); Toms River, N. J. (47); Ken-



A greeting for his Australian countrymen from 1957-58 Rotary Fellow Donald R. Reid as he returns from study in the U.S.A. With him is his American bride, Donna, He met her on a visit to Denver, Colo.

nett Square, Pa. (36); Cupertino, Calif. (21); Harrisburg, Pa. (240); Forest, Ont., Canada (45); Beatrice, Nebr. (62); Bound Brook, N. J. (67); Woodbridge, N. J. (33); Eastern Cleveland, Ohio (109); Greenboro, Ala. (41); Jackson, Mich, (151); Linden, Ala. (28); Blumenau, Brazil (34); Grenfell, Australia (26); Stroudsburg, Pa. (93); Morristown, N. J. (87); Blenheim, Ont., Canada (55); Bronson, Mich. (57); Mount Holly, N. J. (67); Oneonta, N. Y. (109); St. Paul, Minn. (306); Mountain Grove, Mo. (18); Seneca, S. C. (37); Niigata, Japan (66).

300 Percenters

Cochranton, Pa. (17); Waupun, Wis. (37); Lockport, N. Y. (91).

400 Percenters Loving, N. Mex. (10).

700 Percenters Melbourne, Australia (226).

3,500 Percenters Bakersfield, Calif. (199).

One additional Club became a 100 percenter in the 1957-58 Edtary year. It is: Independence, Kans. (93).

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How to Desalt the Sea

[Continued from page 21]

lowered pressure. It is condensed, collected as fresh water, and pumped away.

Along the shores of the Persian Gulf in the oil-rich Sheikdom of Kuwait is the largest flash plant and the second largest of all salt-water conversion plants in the world. Producing only 200,000 gallons less fresh water daily than the Aruba plant, this four-stage plant built by a U. S. corporation processes the Gulf's briney salt water to fresh at the reported cost of about 63 cents per 1,000 gallons. Heating fuel is free natural gas that ordinarily would be wasted.

At Abidjan, on the Ivory Coast of French West Africa, another type of distillation system is in operation. Energy to run it is supplied by the 35-degree temperature differential of warm water which is piped in from the ocean surface and cold water which is brought up from depths of about 1,500 feet. The French have been working on the idea since the 1920s and are now coördinating their work with University of California scientists, who have developed some refinements.

In California's experimental work, 90degree sea water is sprayed into a domeshaped vacuum evaporator chamber. About 5 percent of it evaporates and expands through a steam turbine on its way to a condenser where it is liquefied as fresh water by cool water circulating through the condenser tacket. The other 95 percent of the feed water drains off as waste. California's men think the turbine might be able to produce enough power to run the unit's pumps, making the whole unit self-powered. If waste warm water from an industrial plant were used instead of surface water, costs would plummet.

Even the foregoing array of processes does not sum up the total work in the field. There is critical-pressure distillation, using heat of 700 degrees Fahrenheit and 3,200 pounds-per-square-inch pressure. And there is compression distillation, which applies pressure to increase the rate of heat transfer.

But why not use the sun to distill sea water, as Nature does when she brews towering fresh-water rain clouds out of the briney ocean? The energy is free. The secret here is to trap the sun's heat, getting maximum use of it.

In a standard solar still, sunlight passes through a transparent plastic canopy into black trays holding salt water. The black trays absorb the sunlight but reëmit infrared rays which warm the water, evaporating it, and the water vapor rises and condenses on the underside of the plastic canopy. The condensed fresh-water vapor drains off into a tank, and the salts stay in the tray. California studies show that the average production rate is one-fifteenth gallon a day for each square foot of canopy cover.

Dr. George O. G. Lof, a Denver, Colorado, engineer, believes he could extract one-fifth gallon a day from each square foot, at a cost of about 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, with a still he has devised which uses the soil to hold the sun's heat. His still, filled with about a foot of water, sits on the ground, transmitting the solar heat absorbed by the water directly to the ground surface. Early or late in the day or during cloudy periods, the warmed soil loses some of its heat back to the still, which continues evapo-

Professor Maria Telkes, of New York University, one of the world's outstanding leaders in the field, has developed a ten-stage solar still.

Low efficiency, bulkiness, and high maintenance cost are among the chief problems of the solar-still people. And a truly weather-resistant plastic canopy would delight them.

Other distillation possibilities would be stills powered by atomic reactors or by electric plants deriving their energy from sunshine.

BUT removing water from its salt is not the only trick up the scientist's labcoat sleeve. Another way to freshen water is to remove the salt from the water, to sieve it out, and various membrane processes do this.

One of the biggest applications of one of these methods, the electric-membrane process or electrodialysis, is in a plant built on Bahrein Island in the Persian Gulf. Its multiple banks of electrolytic cell demineralizers yield 90,000 gallons of fresh water daily.

In electrodialysis, direct electric current charges a positive electrode at one end of a tank and a negative electrode at the other. Between the electrodes is a series of plastic compartments into which the salt water feeds. The sodium ions of the dissolved salt start to move toward one electrode and the chloride ions start to move toward the other.

But the peculiar plastic membranes, which embody ion-exchange resins, act like valves. One side of each alternate compartment is sided with plastic which permits sodium ions to exit but stops chloride ions from entering. The other side is of a different plastic which permits chloride ions to exit but stops sodium ions from entering. Soon the salt ions have left the freshened compartment and are collected in the adjacent compartments.

Since this method uses much electricity, it is costly for sea water, but it is reasonably economical for brackish



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waters. A huge plant being built in the Union of South Africa will convert 3 million gallons of fresh water daily at a projected cost of 35 cents per 1,000 gallons.

In areas where energy is short, the osmionic process being developed by Dr. George W. Murphy, of the University of Oklahoma, should be popular. Strong brine around the unit's plastic compartments causes increased ionic activity within the compartments, and the ions "push" out. No outside energy is used.

Reverse osmosis, another experimental membrane process, applies a slight pressure to salt water to reverse the natural osmotic movement of a less concentrated fluid through a membrane to a more concentrated fluid. It squeezes the water out, leaving the salt behind. Little energy is used.

Freezing, surprisingly, is another method; the University of Minnesota is working on this. Salt water freezes solid at -6° F., but just above that it is a slushy mixture of pure-water crystals and brine. The trick is to get the crystals out of the brine cheaply.

Still another method, a Texas A. & M. project, is solvent extraction, and involves the use of solvent particles which soak up water but not salt. The solvent-water mixture is physically separated from the brine, and heating separates the fresh water from the solvent.

Finally, there is the ion-exchange method, which works on the same principle as a home water softener. Salt water is filtered through ion-exchange resins which replace the sodium and chloride ions with other, acceptable ions.

Research keeps adding to the bewildering array of processes under consideration. One scientist has even proposed using certain algae which absorb salt under sunshine but release it in the shade.

Throughout the world the need is not mainly for commercial salt-water conversion plants but for the research needed to develop lower-cost processes for doing the job, and to test present experimental systems in sizable pilot plants.

It appears that the cost barrier will be broken. Yet, even if the price can never be truly reasonable, the desalting job will be done, because a growing, spreading humanity must have water at any cost.

Explanation

The "b" in "debt" is silent. It doesn't mean a thing; It probably was stuck there To give the word a sting.

-F. G. KERNAN



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Your Letters

[Continued from Page 4]

after retiring was, during the Winter, clearing the underbrush off of 35 lots in my Dunes property.

The last thing I ever expected to do was to write. My formal education was very limited, not attaining the eighth grade in school. I was desirous of knowing more about the great region in which I was living. I began delving into a few historical books I possessed. I wrote a few historical articles for the local newspaper. Following that I wrote a little book on the early history of the county. The favorable comment I received encouraged me to attempt to write a book on the Northwest Territory. I wrote to libraries, historical societies, and chambers of commerce in the area I wanted to write about. Finally I completed a 160-page book. Not a masterpiece of English and composition, it does contain some little-known facts about the Northwest Territory, and is titled America's Greatest Subdivision, The Northwest Territory.

Rotary has meant much to me-I am now 91. It is my way of life, for it is a sincere effort to make the Golden Rule practiced.

A 70th-Birthday Note

From CLIFFORD L. YOUNGER Los Angeles, California

[Re: In the Shadow of 70, by Harry Elmore Hurd, THE ROTARIAN for Decem-

Today I am 70 years old, but still active and very happy in the work and service that I do in the operation of two guest homes for aged people.

In looking back over the years, I feel a deep gratitude toward Rotary, for when I was released from San Quentin Prison more than 30 years ago, hundreds of Rotary Clubs heard my story of prison life. That was the bridge across which I walked to a good life. Hundreds of Rotarians gave me help and encouragement. Maybe a few remember me and wonder what became of the "Osage Kid," as I was then known.

It took a lot of doing to get started, but with wonderful help from my wife we made it, and enjoy our work.

For me there is no "shadow" at 70. Only gratitude.

Re: As One Friend to Another

By DAN McCARTY, Rotarian Autographic-Register Retailer Wichita, Kansas

General Carlos P. Romulo is well known to Rotarians everywhere, and he commands attention in all theaters of action. In his article [As One Friend to Another] in the January issue of THE ROTARIAN he states the case as he sees it for the Asians and others of the Eastern Hemisphere.

In pointing up what he considers we in the U.S.A. ought to do, he says that we should learn the spirit, the motives, and the problems of the Asians and

Africans. We should know, he says, how we are looked upon by these peoples of

those far-away lands.

I think, however, the General, along with many other prominent persons of the Old World, would do quite well to learn to look at international affairs more from the standpoint of the United States. There is a terrible weakness in the thinking of the Eastern Hemisphere people in classing all Western nations in one group. They tend, for example, to identify America with the European powers which held the Orient in colonialism during the last two or three centuries. This is wrong. The United States and these European nations are nothing alike in historical background. And the countries of the East would still be in colonial status position were it not for the good offices of the American people. Beginning in 1803 with our Monroe Doctrine, and following our own liberation, we took a firm stand against colonialism in the New World.

Next July 4 we shall have a record of 183 years of resistance to empire. As for the General's own country, I am sure he need not be reminded that it was the United States which took the oppressor's heel off his country. We offered it freedom, and on its own terms. What more could one ask, in all

reason? .

The Old World has natural resources equal to that of the New World. It only remains to put them to use. This, of course, requires educated men, and we in the United States have done and are doing our part in helping the backward nations to learn and produce. . . .

When the people of the Orient begin to observe what we have *done* against what the Communists merely *promise*, I feel sure that they will see who their

real friends are.

Ties Wired by Wireless

Notes Storrs H. Smith, Rotarian Boy Scout Executive San Rafael, California

We Rotarians of San Rafael agree completely with the theme of the article

by Byron C. Sharpe titled Room with a View [THE ROTARIAN for November].

Here is why: The Rotary Club of San Rafael, Argentina, and the Rotary Club of San Rafael, California, have built a strong tie because of the resourcefulness of their respective Presidents. Roy M. Michael, President of our Club, and Adolfo Karzovnik, President of the Rotary Club of San Rafael, Argentina, arranged by short-wave radio an exchange of greetings and well wishes on the advent of the Argentine Club's 25th-anniversary celebration. During the exchange, tapes were cut to "play back" the broadcast to the two Clubs' membership [see photo below]. Rotarians of like classifications are now exchanging greetings and information to give further personal depth to the understanding and friendship which have resulted. Bill Costello, a San Rafael, California, Rotarian, has given brotherly care to this work.

Now we know that the warm handclasp of Rotary, whether by personal touch or by "ham radio," still draws strong, clear-thinking men together through the Rotary concept of under-

standing.

We liked Rotarian Sharpe's expression "electronic bridges of friendship." We hope to use them often between San Rafael, California, and San Rafael, Argentina, in the days ahead.

Letters Bring Call Letters

To Byron C. Sharpe, Rotarian

Glencoe, Illinois

I have been thrilled and amazed at the flood of mail which has come to me following the publication of my article, Room with a View [The Rotarian for November].

More than 100 letters and QSL cards—and call letters of 121 Rotarians—have made their way to my "room with a view" from Rotarian amateur radio operators in Canada, France, The Netherlands, England, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the U.S.A. I only wish I had the time to



Photo: (left) San Rafael Independent-Journal

Congratulations are beamed (left) via short-wave radio by San Rafael, Calif., Rotarians to the Rotary Club of San Rafael, Argentina, on its 25th anniversary. Looking on as the call is put through by Fran Wells, San Rafael radio "ham," are Club President Roy M. Michael, Mrs. Michael, and Aurelio Matis, a student helper. . . . Recording the message (right) in San Rafael, Argentina (also see letter).



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answer each with a personal, rather than a mimeographed, letter.

But here is what is happening: We have formed an organization we are calling ROAR (Rotarians of Amateur Radio), to which we shall welcome all Rotarian "hams." And any Rotarian ham interested in trying to start a ROAR "roundtable" on FONE has but to call "CQ Rotary" at noon CST Saturdays and Sundays on AM and SSB: 3960 KC, 7235 KC, 14270 KC, 21400 KC, and 28600 KC.

Many travelling members of ROAR are planning to make good use of the ROAR call-letter list I am sending out for "eyeball QSOs" (personal visits). Others will be aided in staging Rotary Club programs featuring contacts with Rotarian hams.

Our feeling is that the world-wide organization which resulted from a single article in THE ROTARIAN can add an important and enjoyable new dimension to our Rotary-and ham radioexperience.

Ask No Non-Rotarian Funds

Says CLIFFORD S. OWST District Secy., Insurance Company RI Representative Leicester, England

I have read with interest the article in The Rotarian for November by Wilbur V. Lewis, Chairman of The Rotary Foundation Committee of Rotary International, entitled Plain Talk about The Rotary Foundation. In common with the great majority of Rotarians, I am enthusiastic about the Foundation, and particularly, of course, its Fellowship side.

However, I feel that if it is to remain a Rotary Foundation, it would be a mistake to seek large donations from non-Rotarians, as is suggested. It seems to me that it would be contrary to the spirit of Rotary to continue to call the Foundation The Rotary Foundation if a number of donations of this sort were to be received. I appreciate that moneyraising methods differ from country to country, but I am certain that Rotary is big enough and permanent enough to continue to finance the scheme year by year from its own resources.

Direct Fellows' Place of Study

Says L. E. PATTERSON, JR., Rotarian Petroleum Geologist Midland, Texas

[Re: Plain Talk about The Rotary Foundation, by Wilbur V. Lewis, THE ROTARIAN for November.]

In general, the distribution of Fellowships granted seems to be equitable. But it is obvious that the Fellows from abroad have been poorly distributed in the U.S.A. In the four-year period 1955-58, 72 percent of the Rotary Fellows studying in the United States attended schools located east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River and the south limit of the District of Columbia. And an additional 17 percent spent their scholastic years in the two metropolitan areas of California. A mere 11 percent was very thinly spread indeed over the remaining portions of the U.S.A. As a result, a discouraging few of the Districts have had Rotary Fellows studying within their confines where it was practicable to have them as guests and speakers at a majority of the District's Clubs during the period of the Fellowship.

It is recognized that certain difficulties will be encountered in a program of directing the place of study for Foundation Fellows, and that additional administration will be involved. However, it is believed that the value of the results to be obtained far outweighs all such problems. It is further recognized that limitations of knowledge of language will prevent some Fellows from studying in certain Districts. Likewise, It is recognized that a few Rotary Districts may not possess institutions with adequate facilities for advanced studies. But it is sincerely felt that a vastly improved distribution of students from abroad, both in the U.S.A. and throughout the Rotary world, is both feasible and practical.

When the average Rotarian has the opportunity to see, hear, and visit with Fellows from abroad from time to time, and in the interim hear from neighboring students who have spent a year in another land, the Foundation will grow as envisaged by Rotarian Lewis.

'A Healthy Breeze Awaited'

Believes F. W. FISCHER, Rotarian Grain Grower

Narrandera, Australia [Re: Plain Talk about The Rotary

Foundation, by Wilbur V. Lewis, THE ROTARIAN for November.] It would be a refreshing challenge if

The Rotary Foundation set the following goal: Each District to contribute sufficient funds to meet the cost of one Rotary Foundation Fellow each year, plus 20 percent to be paid to the corpus. This goal, as the first step, would prove invigorating. The Rotary Foundation would then really become an integral part of Rotary, and the program and the fund would grow.

It may be said that this would not be



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practical or possible. However, if that is the case now, it will never be practical or possible. It would be only fair to say that Rotarians throughout the world have never been so thoughtful about the Foundation as they are today, and are only awaiting a healthy breeze to fan their enthusiasm to practical action.

Wilbur Lewis makes his point well when he says, "Every District must, in my opinion, have an active Rotary Foundation Committee," etc. The District Governor cannot possibly give this important phase of Rotary the detailed attention it requires. The District Committee should, therefore, be a must. If active, it will be the busiest and most effective Committee in the District. Its work would be invaluable if an ambitious and tangible program emanated from the present necessity.

'Blueprint for Tyranny'

Thinks Sartell Prentice, Jr. Rotarian Profit-Sharing Counsellor Dobbs Ferry, New York

I was deeply concerned over the publication of Bill of Rights for the World, by René Cassin, in praise of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights [The Rotarian for December]. Far from being a "Declaration of Human Rights," the U. N. Declaration and the Covenant which was subsequently prepared to implement the Declaration represent a blueprint for tyranny.

I spent a year and a half (April, 1946-November, 1947) as administrative secretary of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, a joint commission of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council. Most of my time during this period was spent attending meetings of the Commission on Human Rights of the United States while that Commission was drafting this Declaration. It was a profoundly disturbing experience, As a result of my experiences, I have become completely distillusioned as to the United Nations.

With all the taxpayers' money that is used to propagandize the United Nations, I can well sympathize with your decision to publish this article on the Declaration of Human Rights.

To me the importance of Rotary lies in the channels opened by Rotary for person-to-person contacts and friendships with individuals of different countries, all of which completely bypass Governments.

Safety Article Put to Use

Reports Mrs. MILDRED S. HONAN Joplin, Missouri

I was struck by the truth in I Am My Brother's Keeper, by Tom C. Hamm [The Rotarian for August, 1958]. I cut it out and my teen-age daughter took it to school for her teacher of driver education. At the next class session he read the entire article and used it to stress courtesy and Christianity in driving.



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FROM LETTERS, TALKS, ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

The Compleat Rotarian

PHILIP WM. ORTH, JR., Rotarian Bakers' Supplies Distributor Milwaukee, Wisconsin
What is the Compleat Rotarian?

What is the mystical significance, if any, that goes with this appellationand, most important, just what does one do to earn the compliment, if it is a compliment? To put it quite simply, the Compleat Rotarian, as I think of him, is a man who has come full circle in the Object of Rotary. He is a man who has tasted and experienced and who lives-not one, not two, nor three, but all four avenues of Rotary's Object. He is a man who has embraced this great ideal of service of ours-and has found in it real enjoyment, not grudg-ing lip service. He has accepted it, if you please, as an indelible stamp on his character and made it a way of life .-From a Rotary Club address.

CLARK S. HAAS

Laguna Beach, California

group, it is a good rule to get up, speak up, and shut up.

The world always needs your smiles, but most especially on days when the

To live happily there may be many things in your life you will have to forget.

If you have "I" trouble, be your own doctor and cure yourself.

With some the voice of conscience

do at all.

Then All Will Share

DANIEL J. FRIEDMAN, Rotarian Men's Clothing Manufacturer Richmond, Virginia

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sun does not shine.

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How Rotary Grows Externally

EVERY time a Rotary Club adds a new member, Rotary grows-internally. How this kind of growth is best achieved was described in this department last month. Another kind of growth-the building of membership by sponsoring the organization of new Clubs-is external growth. Thus, every time a new Club comes into existence, Rotary grows-externally.

Since its founding more than a half century ago, Rotary has encircled the globe entirely through the voluntary efforts of men to share the organization's ideals of unselfishness and service with men in other communities. In their work to extend Rotary to new localities, Rotarians find impetus in the conviction that there is no community that cannot be made better through the fellowship and service of men united under the banner of Rotary.

During the last fiscal year (1957-58), 377 new Clubs were admitted to membership in Rotary International. How they - and other new Clubs that followed them-came into existence in-

volves recommended procedures for the external extension of Rotary. The man holding the key position in these procedures is your District Governor. He has the responsibility of supervis-

ing the organization of new Clubs in his District.

He first selects the prospective community and then appoints a Rotarian to serve as his special representative. This Rotarian is usually a member of a near-by Rotary Club which the Governor has designated as the sponsor Club. The special representative makes the survey of the community to determine whether there are located in the community the required 40 or more sep-



arate and distinct business and professional concerns in which there are executives suitable for Rotary member-

After the survey is made and the Governor's approval to proceed has been obtained, the special representative, often with a few other members of the

sponsor Club, visits the community to interview individually the prospective members. First to be interviewed are the leaders of the community who comprise the nucleus for organizing the new Club. Assisting in these interviews, and others that follow, offers another



opportunity for the individual Rotarian to take part in the birth of a Rotary

Later, after the provisional Club's application has been approved, and the Club has been admitted by the Board of Directors to membership in Rotary International, members of the sponsor Club have additional opportunities to help the new Club get started on a sound basis. If possible, the entire membership of the sponsor Club should be present at the new Club's charter-presentation meeting. Later, assistance can be given by helping the new Club to plan its early programs. All of this, of course, to be done under the guidance of a special representative.

A growing factor in Rotary's external expansion is the formation of additional Clubs in larger cities. This trend is becoming stronger as metropolitan areas decentralize and distinct trade centers develop in various parts of cities. To enable these additional Clubs to be formed requires the release of territory by original Clubs in the corporate limits of cities. In London, England, there are 39 additional Clubs; in Los Angeles, California, there are 28; in Tokyo, Japan, and Santiago, Chile, are 8 each; and so on in more than 200 communities that have additional Clubs. More information about this kind of Rotary extension in large cities is given in Pamphlet 11, Sharing the Privilege of Rotary. It is available at the Central Office upon request.

Many veteran Rotarians believe that one of the greatest experiences in Rotary is to participate in the work of bringing a new Club into being. This experience can be yours the next time your Rotary Club takes on the job of doing the "spadework" of a sponsor

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HOBBIES fall easily into two groups: the usual (such as stamp collecting and photography) and the unusual (like archaeology and turtle racing). ROTAR-IAN HARRY SLOAN, a high-school principal in Oswego, Kansas, has one in the latter group, as you'll learn from his story about it.

EVERYONE, I am sure, has seen those highway signs that tell motorists they are entering a town that is the "Capital of the World" for some particular commodity or activity. I have seen hundreds, and have also heard many radio announcers say that their station is located in the "Capital of the World" for apples or cheese or sunshine. A few years ago I began a research program to find out how many communities use this descriptive phrase. It's an unusual hobby-some might call it "offbeat"but it has brought me loads of interesting facts.

My first move was to send out a questionnaire about the "world capital" claim to every State Chamber of Commerce and to a large number of cities in the U.S.A. The response was surprising. Hundreds of letters came back from State and city officials, and scores of them supported their claims to the title quite substantially. Many sent bulky packages of folders, booklets, photographs, maps, and warm invitations to visit their area. My overworked mailman soon began delivering my mail in a special hand truck instead of the usual shoulder pouch.

Eventually word got around to my neighbors, high-school students, and fellow Rotarians that I was collecting information on this subject, and that alerted them to "world capital" signs. So enthusiastic has been their search that occasionally I have been called late at night by a returned vacationer who saw one of the signs and wanted me to know about it. "Harry," they say, "do you know about Podunk? It calls itself the 'Doorbell Capital of the World.'"

Well, as a result of much correspondence and the help of many friends, I have gathered a long list of "world capitals" and some information about most of them. Still, the study goes on, because it will never reach a point where I can say, "Now it's complete and its facts permanent." New titles keep coming up and changes occur as communities lay claim to titles formerly held by others. For example, Kansans for many years referred to Dodge City as the "Cowboy Capital of the World," but Oklahomans seem to have succeeded in transferring that claim to Oklahoma

Another title shift involved the Kansas towns of Chetopa and Burlington. For several years Chetopa had a sign announcing "You are entering the Cat-

fish Capital of the World." But the sign became weather-beaten and unreadable. So about a year ago Burlington sportsmen put up a bigger and brighter sign

proclaiming their town to be the "Catfish Capital of the World." Both can be right. The two towns are on the same river, and the catfish that swim in front of Chetopa also swim along the Burlington shores.

Some of the most popular "capitals" are Detroit, Michigan-the



"Motor Capital"; Traverse City, Michigan—the "Cherry Capital"; Barre, Vermont—the "Granite Capital"; and Wenatchee, Washington-the "Apple Capital." In addition to those few, there are "capitals" for the following: berries, corn-cob pipes, eggs, football, hay, iron ore, lighting, magic, nylon, oil, peanuts, sunshine, weather, and youth. The list goes on and on.

My alphabetical list of capitals contains no J's, K's, Q's, U's, V's, X's, or Z's. As far as I know, there are no "world capitals" whose names begin with those letters. I'd enjoy being proved wrong, though, by readers who know otherwise.

What's Your Hobby?

Conversation with onesely is not the most interesting thing in the world. And neither is a hobby which excludes others of similar bent. If you would like to share your particular interest with members of Rotary families, just drop The Honbyhorse Groom a line—that is, if you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child—and he will list your name below, though it may be a number of months before it appears. All he asks is that you acknowledge correspondence which may come your way.

Chems. Bill Olen (son of Rotarian—would

Chess: Bill Olen (son of Rotarian—would like to play chess by mail with Rotarians or fliets sons or daughters), 818 Ninth Ave. W., Ashland, Wis., U.S.A.

Rotary Club Banners: Laurence J. Thompson (collects Rotary Club banners for his Club; will exchange with other Clubs), 100 Highland Ave., Manhattan Beach, Calif., U.S.A.

NS.A.

Stamps: Philly N. Karani (19-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange with collectors outside India), 6 Prince of Wales Drive, Poona 1, India.

Plastic Tiles: Samuel Kinder (wishes to hear from any Rotarian outside Australia interested in manujacture, distribution, and/or application of plastic wall tiles and fitnings: literature on same would be appreciated), 75 Darby St., Newcastle, Australia.

Stamps: Harry Sandelin (27-year-old son of Rotarian—will exchange stamps with advanced collectors), Aström, Oulu, Finland.

Precious and Semiprecious Stomes:

Precious and Semiprecious Stones: Paul Collins (collects precious and semipre-cious stones in the rough; will trade), 304 N. Kansas Ave., Liberal, Kans., U.S.A.

Stamps: Elan Manham (12-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange), P. O. Box 148, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Humorous Sayings: Bonnie Kilpatrick (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects cute sayings and humorous poetry; will exchange), c/o F. C. J. Convent, 9906 110th St., Edmonton, Alta, Canada. Stamps: David Paterson (9-year-old son of



Those meeting A. W. ("Pete") Mark at Rotary's 1958 Convention might re-member him as the fellow who, with a member him as the fellow who, with a few deft snips, could scissor a Rotary emblem from a folded sheet of paper. He's the President of the Rotary Club of New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange with girls and boys in other countries), High-field Road, Feliding, New Zealand.
Stamps: Denis Brisson (13-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange canadian stamps for those of other countries), Box 201, Valleyfield, Que., Canada.

Pen Pais: The following have indicated interest in having pen friends:

Diane Milo (13-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—wants English-speaking pen pals in France, Australia, Hawaii, Switzerland, Can-ada, Italy; enjoys popular music, dancing, sports), 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J., U.S.A. Barbara Avilla (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pals outside U.S.A. and The Philippines; enjoys swimming, sport cars, art), 219 Buena Tierra Dr., Woodland, Calif., U.S.A.

Calif., U.S.A.

Sarah Weems (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen pals outside U.S.A. and Canada; interested in picture-postcard collecting, sports, art, music, travel, stamps, archaeology), 722 N. Ninth St., Neodesha, Kans., U.S.A.

Patty Shull (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 14-16; interests include popular music, sports, cooking, sewing, photography), Buffalo, Mo., U.S.A.
Judy Shull (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pais aged 12-14; collects stuffed toy animals, interested in sports, poular music, Girl Scouting; plays clarinel), Buffalo, Mo., U.S.A.

Donna Davis (12-year-old daughter of Ro-

Donna Davis (12-year-old daughter of Ro-larian—wishes to correspond with young people aged 12-15; likes sports, dancing, pop-ular music), 37 Windman Dr., Greenville, Dobble, Bernell (1997)

S. C., U.S.A.

Debble Romeis (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen friends outside U.S.A.; interested in golf, swimming, popular music, teen-age customs of other countries), 2800 14th St., Sacramento 18, Calif., U.S.A.

Kay Wheeler (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A. and Canada; plays plano and clarinet; collects stamps, cups, saucers), Box 606, Garland, Tex., U.S.A.

Mary Ann Meitwire (Lisuwar-old daughter,

Mary Ann Meijuire (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pals aged 14-16 in Portugal, Canada, Iraq, U.S.A.; likes swim-ming, art, collecting stamps; will exchange postcards), 25 Hira St., Hilo, Hawaii.

postcards), 25 Hira St., Hilo, Hawaii.
Todd Cannon (17-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in music, sports, dancing, dramatics; collects stamps and popular records), R.F.D. 2. Humboldt, Kans., U.S.A.
Nancy McNatt (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in dramatics, travel, water sports, dancing, popular music), 501
Shadywood, Marshall, Tex., U.S.A.
Bruce Crain (11-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps, rocks, shells, sirplane pictures), 1303 C St., Fairbury, Nebr., U.S.A.
Judith A. Pellaupessy (20-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in stamps, dolls, postcards, music, dancing, ethnology, ethnography, languages, history), 18, Dalian Mendut (Nr. "The Box"), Djakarta 111/19, indonesis.

Nilda Ilano (16-yvar-old daughter of Ro-tarian—wishes English-speaking pen pals; interested in stamps, coins, postcards, brace-lets, handkerchiefs, music), Medicion First, Imus, The Philippines.

Carol Arnold (14-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—wants correspondents aged 14-17; interests include art, stamps, world affairs), 131 W. Main St., Riverhead, N. Y., U.S.A.

Kathy Jacomb (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents aged 14-18 preferably outside U.S.A.; enjoys music, sports, travel, movies, collecting coins and postcards), 1510 Indiana Ave., La Porte, Ind., VISA.

U.S.A.

Howard J. B. Sinclair (wishes to correspond with U.S.A. Rotarian with Rotary classification of "ladies" harptaressing"), 105

Hamlet St., Stratford, New Zealand.

Lochan P. Naldu (22-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in psychology and hypnotism; movies, photography; collects dolls—will exchange), & Parthasaradhi P. Naldu, Machavaram, Masulipatam, India.

Timothy Finnica, (10-year-old son of Ro-

Timothy Finnical (10-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pal in Germany), 401 S. Fifth St., De Soto, Mo., U.S.A.

Fifth St., De Soto, Mo., U.S.A.

Lorraine Siver (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include popular music, Girl Scouts, photography, softball), 3101

S. W. 64th Ave., Miami 55, Fla., U.S.A.

Chieko Hoshika (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian-wishes pen pals aged 18-20 in Italy and Argentina who will write in English; interested in movies and music), Daishimachi, Saijo, Ehime, Japan.

lish; interested in movies and music), Daishimachi, Sailo, Ehime, Japan.
Cheryl Bartus (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents preferably outside U.S.A.), R. D. I. Maiden Rd., West Brownsville, Pa., U.S.A.
Ray Martin (11-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps and foreign colus; enjoys sports; voill exchange baseball cards), Box 96, Rocky Mount, Vs., U.S.A.
David J. Strong (son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A.; likes football, swimming, popular music), 18 Forfar St., Mosgiel, Otago, New Zealand.
Sallianne Wyatt (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in plays, photography, cooking recipes of other countries), Box 131.
Stoneville, N. C., U.S.A.
Lisbeth Johannisson (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English- and German-speaking pen friends; interested in movies, popular music, postcards), Rävgiljan 2 Uddevalla, Sweden.
Shireen Rashid (daughter of Rotarian—desires correspondence with girls aged 16-18 particularly in U.S.A. and Europe; likes popular music and pets), 10, Synagogue St., Poona 1, India.

Mary Jane Brody (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants girl correspondents aged

Mary Jane Brody (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants girl correspondents aged 14-16 in Scandinavia, Austria, France; interested in drawing, swimming, collecting post-cards and dolls in national costumes), Somerville House, Vulture St., South Brisbane, Australia.

erville House, vuiture St., South Manager, Australia.

Lynda Wetterling (daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 16-19 in Middle East and Europe; interests include music, painting, travel), 622 South Park St., Osceola, Iowa, U.S.A.

Manager Mel nughlin (14.wear.old daughter)

Margaret McLaughlin (14-year-old daugh-ter of Rotarian—wants pen pals in U.S.A., England, Canada, Australia; likes music, singing, drawing, science, swimning, ten-nis), 287 Poland Center Rd., Poland 14, Ohio,

U.S.A.

Mailande Siedge (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking friends aged 13-15; interests include sports, music, movies, dancing, Girl Scouts), P. O. Box 36, Greensboro, Ala., U.S.A.

Najmuddin Fidahusen (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wants pen friends aged 14-15; in-terested in stamps, photography, sports such as badminton), 38 Scotts Rd., Singapore 9, Singapore 9,

Sally Severn (12-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—wishes pen pal especially in Japan; interested in stamp collecting, band music, playing flute), 248 N. Church St., Rutland, Vt., U.S.A.

Maureen Baker (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents in Far East; interested in sports, stamp and coin collecting, music), P. O. Box 109, Pletersburg, Union of South Africa.

Wanda Wetterling (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian-wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; hobbies include sports, postcards, stamps, travel), 630 South Park St., Osceola, Iowa, U.S.A.

Betty Merrick (daughter of Rotarian—wants pen friends from outside U.S.A. aged 12-16; interested in stamps, coins, postcards, sports, horses, popular music), 205 Fifth Ave., Denton, Md., U.S.A.

-THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

Here's a unique opportunity ...

own a high-profit second business that runs itself!

Open a Philco-Bendix Self-Service Laundry Store! Many store owners, executives, professional people-businessmen of all kinds-are going into the self-service laundry business. The reasons are obvious. Many of these new-type laundry stores are delivering a 25% return on a small capital investment.

Here are some of the facts: The coinoperated laundry business is one of the fastest-growing businesses in the country. Customers simply come into the store, wash and dry their clothes in metered machines and leave.

Minimum supervision required. A coinoperated laundry needs no attendant. Only a couple of hours a week are required to empty the coin boxes and supervise efficient operation. There are no credit problems - strictly a cash business. Machine repair and daily maintenance can be contracted to local people. An owner can spend full time with his regular business or practice and let the coin store run itself.

Why are they so successful? Philco-Bendix coin-operated laundry stores offer a customer up to 65% saving over attended-type wash and dry service. They are convenient for busy people because they remain open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They give customers a chance to do their own washing - their own way.

Small initial investment. The cost of opening one of these stores equipped with Philco-Bendix Commercial Washers, the only complete line of commercial washers engineered for coin use, is surprisingly low. Only a small initial investment is required. The balance may be financed through Philco Finance Corporation. Return is so rapid that many investors amortize the total cost within a year.

Act now! Investigate this exciting business opportunity today! Send the coupon for full data on business locations in your area and help in all phases of planning, financing and promoting a successful coin store.



COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY SALES

Philos-Bendix Cam-mercial Laundry Equip-ment is brought to you by Philos Corporation.

PHILCO CORPORATION

Commercial Laundry Adv. Dept. R-1 Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pa.

Please send me information right away on Phileo-Bendix Commercial Laundry Equip-ment, also the name of my local distributor.

Address		-	-		-
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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, The Rotanian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Here is a favorite of Mrs. Howard R. Clark, wife of a Springdale, Arkansas, Rotarian.

High in the Ozark Mountains of northwest Arkansas is a gift shop commanding a magnificent view. Sometimes, however, the landscape is obscured by fog. Such was the case one day when a group of tourists stopped by, and one young woman, in particular, was greatly disappointed, whereupon the proprietor handed her a small viewer with a colored slide inside.

"Here," he said, "look through this and you'll see what the scenery really looks like."

The visitor held the viewer up to the window and peered through it intently, obviously delighted by what she saw. At last she handed it back.

"What a view!" she said. Then, shaking her head in bewilderment, she added, "But I don't understand how a little gadget like that can clear up the fog!"

Let's Go Native!

Look at the countries in the first paragraph. Do you recognize them in their native "garb"? Good! Then you won't have any real trouble matching them up with the proper nationalities in the second paragraph.

1. Oesterreich. 2. Koninkrijk Belgie.
3. Blgariya. 4. Chung-hua Min-kuo. 5.
Misr. 6. Abyssinia. 7. Suomen Tasavalta. 8. Hellas. 9. Island. 10. Persia.
11. Mesopotamia. 12. Erie. 13. Chosen.
14. Norge. 15. Eretz Yisrael-Fistin. 16.
Rzeczpospolita Polska. 17. Muang-Thai.
18. Espana. 19. Sverige. 20. Svizzera.

(a) Spaniard. (b) Egyptian. (c) Iranian. (d) Thailander. (e) Finlander. (f) Bulgarian. (g) Korean. (h) Swede. (i) Austrian. (j) Pole. (k) Chinese. (l) Swiss. (m) Belgian. (n) Ethiopian. (o) Greek. (p) Icelander. (q) Iraqi. (r) Palestinian. (s) Norwegian. (t) Irishman.

This quiz was submitted by George O. Pommer, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Tongue Test

English as the words below may seem, each is actually in another tongue. Link the words in the first

paragraph with the correct tongue in the second—or can you?

1. Eau de Cologne. 2. Khaki. 3. Kibitzer. 4. Gymnasium. 5. Sauerkraut. 6. Wickiup. 7. Samoyed. 8. Kayak. 9. Marihuana. 10. Pal. 11. Chow mein.

(a) Latin. (b) Russian. (c) German. (d) French. (e) Chinese. (f) Eskimo. (g) Romany. (h) Spanish. (i) Yiddish. (j) American Indian—Algonquin. (k) Hindi.

This quiz was submitted by Ida M. Pardue, of Romulus, New York.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Wife to husband sick in bed: "It's a sympathy card from your secretary to me." — Rotogram, North Sacramento, California.

A man who was fond of playing practical jokes sent a friend a telegram, charges collect, which read: "I am perfectly well."

About a week later the joker received a heavy package on which he was required to pay very considerable charges. Opening it, he found a big block of corcrete, on which was pasted the message: "This is the weight your telegram lifted

from my mind."—The Connecting Rod, SALEM, INDIANA.

Two men were discussing their new boss. "You can't help liking the guy," said one. "If you don't, he fires you."—
The TuscoTarian, TuscoLa, Illinois.

The fat man and his wife were returning to their seats in the theater after the intermission.

"Did I step on your toes as I went out?" he asked a man at the end of the row.

"You did," replied the other grimly, expecting an apology.

The fat man turned to his wife: "All right, Mary," he said, "this is our row." —Roto-Pep, Anniston, Alabama.

There's a line on the ocean where by crossing you can lose a day. There's one on the highway where you can do even better.—The Good Felloe, EAST MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

An insomniac is a guy who keeps sheep jumping over a fence all night just because he can't sleep.—Rotary Roar, Elmira, New York.

Nothing Slipshod

Whether a job is large or small,
If I can't do it well I won't do it at all,
And I owe to such firm self-discipline
Job after job I refuse to begin!
——THOMAS USK

Answers to Quizzes

Let's Go Mative: 1-1, 2-m, 3-f, 4-k, 5-b, 6-m, 7-c, 6-6, 9-p, 10-c, 11-q, 12-c, 13-g, 11-q, 13-h, 20-l, 11-q, 18-s, 19-h, 20-l, 7-b, 10-y, 11-c, 12-k, 3-l, 4-s, 5-c, 6-l, 7-b, 10-g, 11-c, 12-c, 13-c, 13-c

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian* Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from R. Anson Clawson, a Taylorville, Illinois, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: May 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

GAIL'S TALE

A mischievous fellow named Gail Liked to tie cans to every dog's tail, The pups loudly barked, But Gail then remarked,

END RESULT

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for November: A quarterback speedy and strong Hugged the football as he ran along, But as he passed the ball, He found no ends at all.

Here are the "ten best" lest lines: The direction he travelled was wrong.

(Melvin Hoagenson, member of the Rotary Club of Black River Falls, Wisconsin.) Why can't they be where they belong! (Mrs. A. K. Yaughan, wife of an Alhambra, California, Rotarian.)

Alliambra, California, Rotarian.)
Mis aim, not his signal, was wrong.
(W. M. Keenlyside, member of the Rotary
Club of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.)
'Stead of football he now plays ping-pong.
(R. M. Raleigh, member of the Rotery Club of Brandon, Vermont.)

Said the coach, "You have sung your swan song."

(Carl Shrode, member of the Rotary Club of Evensville, Indiana.) So he yelled, "What the heck has gone

wrong?"

(E. Mecaulay, of Goulburn, Australia.)

So he caught it himself. Is that wrong?

(Dick Carter, member of the Rotary Club of Muskogee, Oklahoma.)

Which dismayed every fan in the throng. (Herbert L. Kayton, member of the Rotary Club of Savannah, Georgia.)

And the ball bounced off into the throng.
(Joseph W. Fuld, member of the
Rotary Club of Heiley, Idaho.)
Somebody goofed! The play was all wrong.

Somebody goofed! The play was all wrong. (Mrs. C. G. Crowell, wife of an Augusta, Maine, Rotarian.)

66

Use this card NOW to REQUEST YOUR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS for 50th Annual Convention of Rotary International... NEW YORK CITY

For complete information concerning hotels and room rates, please refer to the inside back cover of this issue of THE ROTARIAN.

Please give complete information and mail the attached card as indicated on the reverse side. Prompt attention to this matter will give you a better chance of getting accommodations in one of the hotels of your choosing.

DO IT Now!

DON'T Delay!

Rotary Convention Hotel Committee New York City 7-11 June, 1959 REQUEST FOR HOTEL RESERV	VATIONS
Name	
(Please print)	
Address	
Member Rotary Club of	with membership of
Classification in Rotary	
(If senior active or past service, gir	ve former classification)
Offices and committee membership held in Rotary club	
Offices and committee membership held in R.I.	
	(see over) Page 67

Detach this card form, after filling in COMPLETELY, and mail promptly to:

Rotary Convention Hotel Committee

c/o New York Convention and Visitors Bureau

90 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, U.S.A.

This is the only distribution of the official hotel accommodation request form which will be made to Rotarians in the U.S.A., Canada and Bermuda. A separate mailing of the form has been made to Rotary clubs in other countries.

If additional forms are needed, they may be obtained from the Rotary Convention Hotel Committee at the above address or from

Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

1,		3	
2		4	
Approximate room rate desired: \$			
Type of accommodations desired:			
Room for one		Suite (parlor and	bedroom(s
Room for two (twin beds)		for	persons.
Room for two (double bed)		Other(de:	scribe)
Date of arrival	A.M. P. M.	Date of departure	
Name others in party			(see over)
Page 58			(see over)

NEW YORK HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF HOTEL ROOMS

Don't Delay—Request Your Hotel Accommodations Now for 1959 Convention

7-11 June, 1959-New York City

The insert card below is the official form on which to request hotel accommodations for the 1959 convention. There is an abundance of good hotel rooms for everyone—all with bath. Assignment will be made on a "first come, first served" basis. Since block reservations are not permitted, each Rotarian is requested to complete the form at the earliest opportunity and mail it to: ROTARY CONVENTION HOTEL COMMITTEE, c/o New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 90 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, U.S.A. Confirmations will be sent direct by the hotels to individuals requesting accommodations.

It is not necessary to send a deposit for hotel reservations. If necessary to cancel, Rotarians should do so by 24 May, 1959. If confirmed reservations are not used and not cancelled, the Rotarian concerned has a financial responsibility to the hotel.

For the convenience of those arriving early for the convention, registration and presentation of credentials will begin Saturday afternoon, 6 June, in the Exhibition Hall of Madison Square Garden. Plenary sessions and evening entertainment events will be at Madison Square Garden, beginning with the opening feature on Sunday evening, 7 June.

The registration fee of \$10 U.S. currency per person 16 years of age and older is to be paid when registering in New York. Guests under 16 years of age are not required to pay the registration fee, but must register to receive the convention badge.

A series of Fellowship Dinners is planned for Tuesday evening, 9 June. Tickets for these Dinners may be purchased ONLY after arrival in New York for the convention and before 1:00 P.M. on Monday, 8 June. Tickets will be available at the registration area in Madison Square Garden.

Address all correspondence regarding reservations to the ROTARY CONVENTION HOTEL COMMITTEE at above address.

Following is a list of hotels which have committed guest rooms to Rotary International for assignment, and the approximate rates. Each person is requested to indicate his 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice of hotels. If possible, assignments will be made to one of the choices, otherwise to comparable accommodations.

							Date for	D	
HOTELS and ADDRESSES	Singles	Pates for Doubles	Rooms with Ba Twins	Two-room Suites	HOTELS and ADDRESSES	Singles	Doubles	Rooms with Ba Twins	Two-ream Suites
HOTELS and ADDRESSES ABBEY	\$ 8.00-10.50	\$10.50-13.00	\$13.00-16.00	140-10011 011110	KNICKERBOCKER	\$ 4.00- 6.50	\$ 6.00-10.00	\$ 8.50-11.00	\$12.00-18.00
151 West 51st St.	*****		40.00.40.00	ADD TO 08 00	120 West 45th St.		** ** ** **	*****	
ADAMS 2 East 86th St.	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	18.00-18.00	\$22,50-25.00	Lexington Ave. at 48th St.	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	28.00-30.00
ALAMAC	8.80- 8.50	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	13.00-14.00	MANGER VANDERBILT Park Ave. and 34th St.	7.50-19.80	11.50-19.50	14.00-10.80	24.50-32.00
Broadway at 71st St. ALGONQUIN	9.80-14.80	13.50-17.50	13.50-17.50	20.00-25.00	MANHATTAN	9.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-18.00	30.00-80.00
59 Weet 44th St. ASTOR	10.00-15.00	13.00-20.50	14.50-20.50	20.50-50.00	Eighth Ave. and 44th St. MANHATTAN TOWERS	4.80- 6.50	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	12.06-15.00
Broadway and 44th St. BARBIZON-PLAZA	10.50-14.00	15.50-20.00	15.50-20.00	35.00	Broadway and 78th St. MARTINIQUE	6.60-11.00	9.00-14.50	9.50-14.50	15.00-25.00
106 Central Park South BARCLAY	14.50-21.00	18.50-21.50	22.50-27.00	32.00-55.00	Broadway and 32nd St. MAYFLOWER	11.00-16.00		13.00-18.00	23.00-28.00
111 East 48th St. BEAUX ARTS	12.00-19.00	-	15.00-22.00	22.00-37.00	15 Central Park Weet NEW WESTON	9.00-14.00	14.00-22.00	14.00-22.00	24.00-60.00
310 East 44th St. BEEKMAN TOWER	7.80- 9.50	12.00-17.00	12.00-17.00	17.00-25.00	Madison Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORKER	8.00-14.00	11.00-18.00	14,50-22,00	30.00-75.00
40th St. at First Ava. BELMONT PLAZA	9.85-12.85	11.85-15.85	13.85-16.85	25.00-45.00	Eighth Ave. and 34th St. PARAMOUNT	6.50-10.50	9.00-15.00	11.00-17.00	22.00-30.00
Lexington Ave. at 49th St. BELVEDERE	6.00- 8.00	9.00-10.50	10.50-13.00	18,00-20.00	235 West 46th St. PARIS	8.00- 8.50	7.00- 8.80	11.00-13.50	
319 West 48th St. BILTMORE	8.0C-18.95	12.00-20.98	17.45-22.95	26,00-50.00	West End Ave. at 97th St. PARK SHERATON	8.00-15.00	13.00-19.00	13.00-19.00	18.00-35.00
Madison Ave. and 43rd St. BRISTOL				18.00-20.00	Seventh Ave. and 56th St.				
129 West 48th St.	8.00- 8.00	9.00-13.00	10.00-14.00	18,00-20,00	227 West 45th St.	7.50- 9.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	20.00-24.00
CENTURY 111 West 46th St.	7.95- 9.95	12.86-14.95	12.95-14.95		PLAZA Fifth Ave. and 59th St.	-		18,00-26.00	38.00-56.00
CHATHAM 33 East 48th St.	12.00-15.00	18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	30.00-80.00	PLYMOUTH 143 West 49th St.	6.25- 9.00	9.00-14.00	10.00-16.00	18,00-22.00
CHESTERFIELD 130 West 49th St.	5.00- 6.00	8.00- 9.00	10.00-12.00		PRESIDENT 234 West 48th St.	6.00- 9.00	10.00-14.00	12.00-16.00	18.00-24.00
CLARIDGE 160 West 44th St.	-	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00		PRINCE GEORGE 14 East 28th St.	9.00-12.00	11.00-13.50	12.00-14.50	22.50-35.00
COLISEUM HOUSE 228 West 71st St.	5.00- 7.00	10.00-14.00	12.00-16.00	18.00-22.00	ROGER SMITH Lexington Ave. and 47th St.	9.00-13.00	-	13.00-17.00	20.00-30.00
COMMODORE Lexington Ave. and 42nd St.	10.80-15.60	13.50-18.50	14.50-18.50	20.00-50.00	Madison Ave. and 48th St.	7.00-19.50	12.00-22.80	14.00-24.50	37.00-45.00
GONCOURSE PLAZA Grand Concourse and 161st St.	6.50- 9.00	12.00-16.00	12.00-16.00	28.00-30.00	ST. MORITZ 80 Central Park South	10.00-15.00	12.00-18.00	13.00-20.00	29.00-78.00
CORNISH ARMS Eighth Ave. and 23rd St.	5.50	8.00	8.00		ST. REGIS Fifth Ave. and 55th St.	17.00-20.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	35.00-60.00
DIPLOMAT 108 Weet 43rd St.	6.50- 8.00	8.50-10.00	9.50-10.50		SAVOY HILTON Fifth Ave. and 56th St.	14.00-17.00	-	19.00-26.00	28.00-55.00
DIXIE 250 West 43rd St.	8,50-11.00	11.00-14.00	12.00-15.00		SEYMOUR 50 West 45th St.	9.00-12.00		14.00-16.00	18.00-20.00
DORSET	13.00-15.00		17.00-19.00	32.00-34.00	SHELBURNE Lexington Ave and 37th St	9.85-12.85	12.85-15.85	12.85-15.85	16.00-24.00
20 West 64th St. DRAKE 440 Park Ave.	16.00-21.00	20.00-27.00	20.00-27.00	36.00-42.00	SHELTON TOWERS	9.00-14.00	14.00-22.00	16.00-24.00	20.00-40.00
EDISON 228 Weet 47th St.	8.00- 9.00	12.50-13.80	13.50-14.50	22.50-27.50	Lexington Ave. and 49th St. SHERATON-EAST Park Ave. and 51st St.	18.00-25.00	20.00-29.00	20.00-29.00	34,00-70.00
EMBASSY Broadway and 70th St.	7.00	8.00	9.00	14.00-18.00	SHERATON-MC ALPIN Broadway and 34th St.	9.85-12.50	12.85-15.50	12.85-15.60	25.00-36.00
EMPIRE	8.00- 7.50	8.00-11.50	8,50-12.50	14.50-16.50	STATLER HILTON	8.00-14.00	11.00-18.00	15.00-22.00	38.00-75.00
Broadway and 63rd St. ESPLANADE	7.00- 9.00	9.00-11.00	11.00-14.00	18.00-24.60	Seventh Ave. and 33rd St. TAFT Seventh Ave. at 60th St.	10.00-12.80	14.00-16.00	15.50-18.00	-
205 West End Ave. ESSEX HOUSE	-	18.00-25.00	18.00-25.00	35.00-55.00	TIMES SQUARE	6.00- 8.50	9.50-11.00	10.80-13.00	-
160 Central Park South FIFTH AVENUE	9.00-14.00	15.00-19.00	15.00-19.00	25.00-40.00	255 West 43rd St. TOWERS	6.80- 9.50	8.80-11.00	9.80-13.00	16.00-25.00
24 Fifth Ave. GOTHAM	12.00-16.00	16.00-20.00	17.00-23.00	28.00-45.00	25 Clark St. (Breeklyn) TUDOR	8.00- 7.00	9.00-14.00	9.00-14.00	Ombosom.
Fifth Ave. at 55th St. GOVERNOR CLINTON	-	14.50-19.00	15.50-19.00	27.50-47.50	304 East 42nd St. VICTORIA	8.00-11.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-15.00	Meanwrite
Seventh Ave. at 31st St. GRAMERCY PARK	9.00-12.00	12.00-16.00	12.00-18.00	18.00-35.00	Seventh Ave. at 51st St. WALDORF-ASTORIA	12.00-15.00	18.00-28.00	18.00-25.00	38.00-50.00
Lexington Ave. at 21st St. GREAT NORTHERN	8.78- 9.50	9.25- 9.75	9.25-11.00	14.00-20.00	Park Ave. and 50th St. WALES		5.00	8.00	8.00
118 West 57th St. MENRY HUDSON	7.00-10.00	10.00-16.00	11.00-16.50	20.00-50.00	1295 Madison Ave. WELLINGTON	8.00-12.50	11.00-17.00	13.00-19.00	15.00-35.00
353 West 57th St. KING EDWARD 120 West 44th St.	6.00-10.00	8.00-14.00	9.00-16.00	15.00-18.00	Seventh Ave. and 58th St. WOODSTOCK 127 West 43rd St.	6.80- 7.50	8.80-10.00	9.50-12.00	14.00-16.00

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